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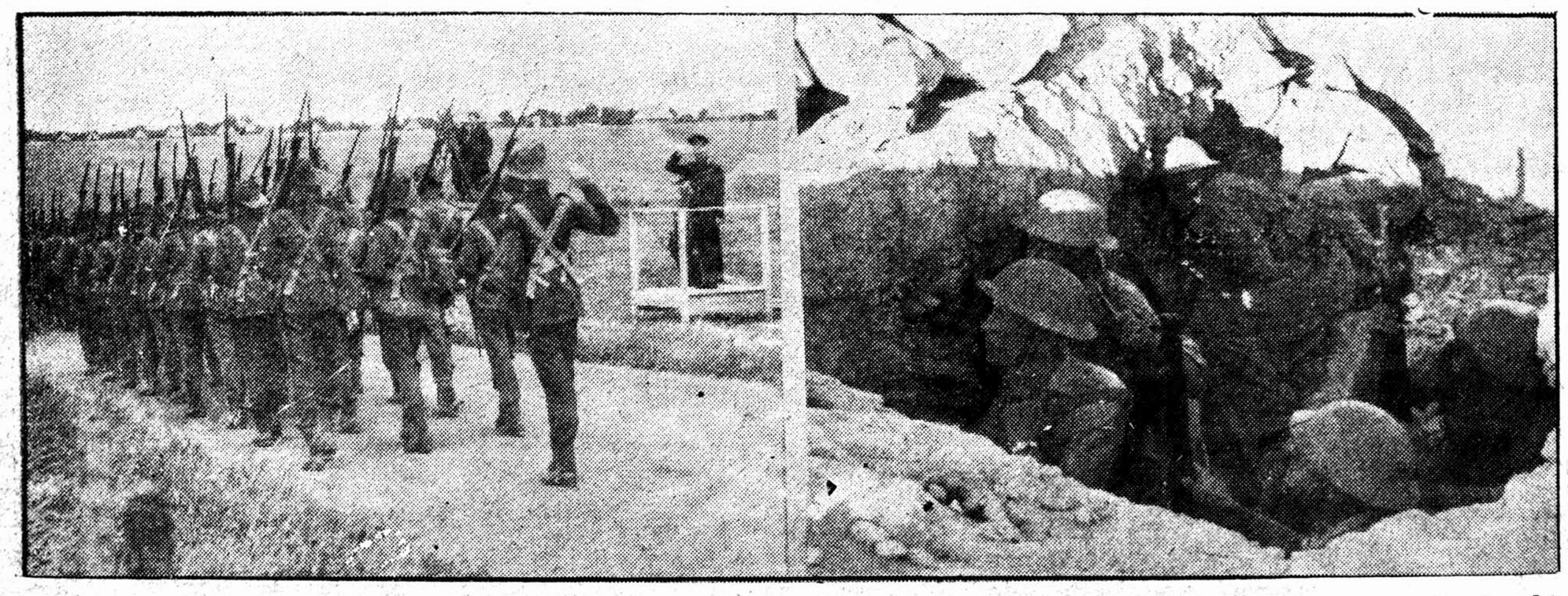
"SAL MUBARAK!"

—M. J. Vyarawalla.

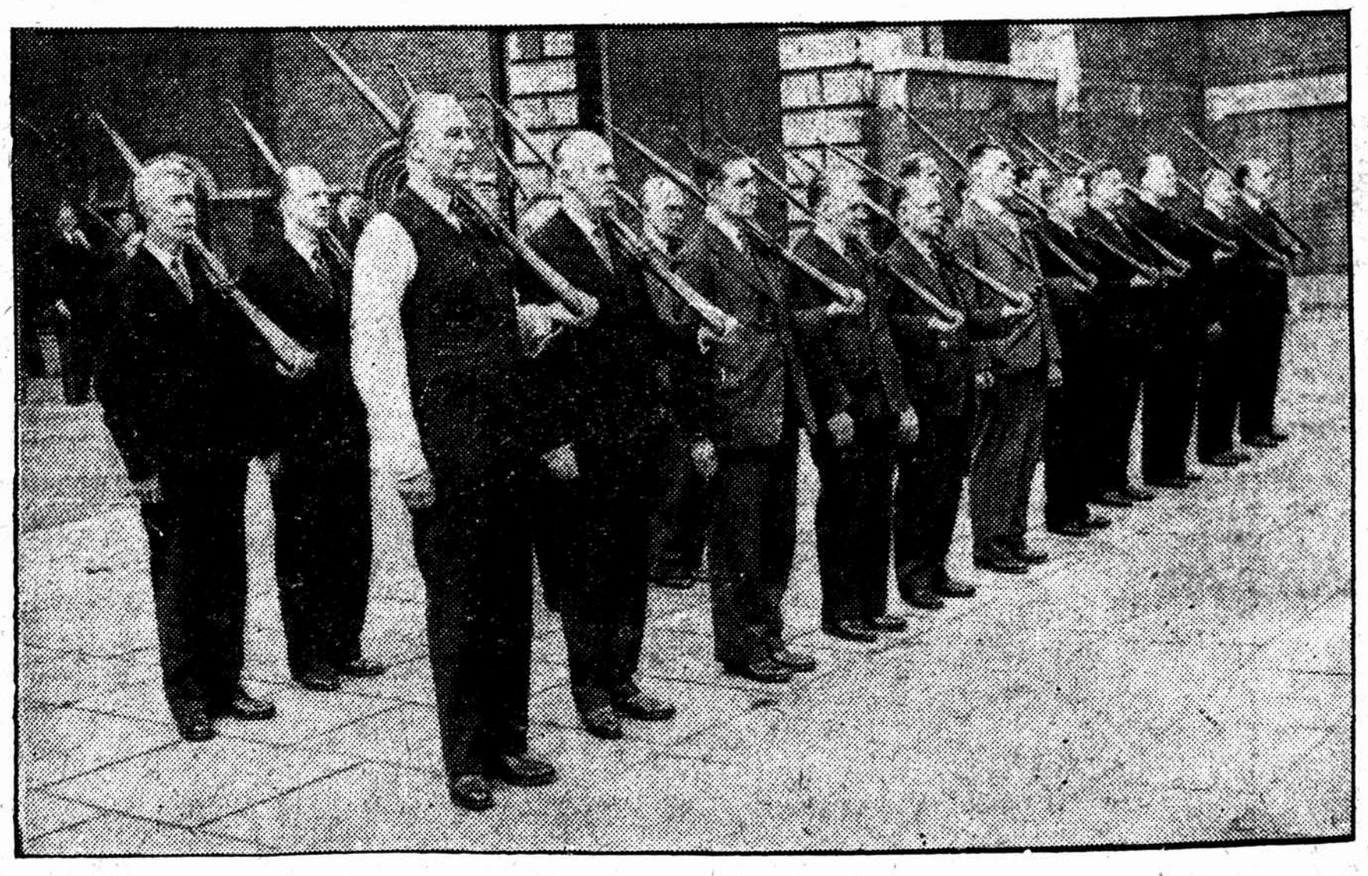


(LEFT) The King taking the salute at a march past of Australians during a visit to a south of England encampment. (RIGHT) British troops take cover among the boulders of the Libya-Egyptian front during an Italian air raid.

PARLIAMENTARY PARASHOTS:

Peers, M.P.s and staff members of the Lords and the Commons, many of them experienced soldiers and veterans of the last war, are training as members of the Local Defence Volunteers.

Photo shows left to right: Lord Marchwood 64 years old and former Vice Chamberlain of the King's household, Sir Ralph Verney, Secretary to the Speaker, Mr. Charles Harris, Mr. W. Adamson, M. P., Mr. G. A. Isaacs, M.P. and Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P.



LEFT:—Women are now replacing the old soldiers and other Whitehall messengers who carry Government papers from one department in London to another. Photo shows one of these women couriers on her way to a Government Department.

RIGHT:—One of the new women bus conductors of London leaving on her first "training trip".

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BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 1, 1940

CINEMAS AND THE MASSES

By VASANT P. SATHE

WHENEVER an intellectual criticism is levelled against the Indian films, it meets with the same cold rebuff from our film producers who lose no time in retorting that they produce their pictures for masses, as masses alone chiefly patronize the Indian pictures.

Without entering into the discussion whether the masses can or cannot appreciate the subtle, instructive and realistic art, no critic can deny the fact that the financial success of our films solely depends on the response given by the masses. This claim holds good, I believe, even in foreign countries for the simple reason that in any country masses outnumber the so-called "classes" by a vast majority, and in a big agricultural country like India of 7,00,000 villages that majority is truly overwhelming. It must be admitted that the Indian film industry thrives mainly on the support of the masses just as railways collect most of their revenue from the third class travelling public. The argument advanced above by the producers makes it clear that they have fully realized this potent fact. But, what about the exhibitors? One cannot even imagine that they are not conscious of it. Yet, do our cinemas provide the good environment so essential to enjoy the film fare to the full satisfaction?

Like Third Class Passengers In Trains!

Instead of answering the question directly it would suffice to say that the lot of the masses who only can afford 4 annas or at the most 9 annas ticket in a city like Bombay is in no way better than that of the third class railway passengers. Both are equally deprived of comforts and have a list of grievances against the authorities concerned. But as the most of the railways are now under Government control, the grievances of the third class passengers have been discussed almost every year. On the floors of the Central Assembly, and some of them, as a result of the Assembly debates and other propaganda have been redressed by the authorities. The poor picturegoer has no public platform except perhaps the press where his complaints would be effectively heard by those who can take measures to grant the necessary amenities. The leaders—political or social—never worry about him; presumably, they think that his grievances have no 'Public' importance. Hence one resorts to the press to discuss such really important question

Here, of course, I have no intention to follow the routine technique of enumerating grievances, one after the other and ask for the immediate relief. Instead, I propose to take a typical example of a picturegoer belonging to the working class and narrate at length his individual experience and reflections.

Let's Go To The Movies

Now the ordinary working man who toils from morn to eve every day, only on the day of rest—Sunday, he feels the necessity of recreation. So on Sunday, he naturally decides to see a picture of his liking. But even before selecting a picture he goes through advertisements in Sunday papers and notes down the different timings of the shows. For, he recollects that last time when he went to the theatre showing the picture of his choice, he was too late for the show and that once before he went too early to the theatre, unaware of changed timings. So to prevent the same mistake he scrutinizes the Sunday papers (which explains why all the films are prominently advertised in Sunday papers). Often, he is faced with the problem to choose between suitable timings and the 'choice' picture. In most cases, he finds the second show convenient.

The 'Mawali' Gets The Ticket

So after finishing his Sunday lunch accompanied by his friends he goes early to the theatre, only to notice the vast crowd thronging at the box-office windows. If the usual police or other arrangements are not made, he takes off his coat and hat, hands them over to one of his friends and joins the struggling crowd at the window. In the ensuing battle for tickets, more often than not he is completely defeated. For, in such cases the 'mavalis' who deal in the business of reselling tickets, trained in that line, secure most of them.

Fortunately, the queue system is now enforced in good many cinemas. But as a huge crowd forms the queue, unless one stands for hours together, there is a little chance of securing ticket. Standing in the long queue for an hour or even more, not unoften it happens that before he reaches the window it is closed and adorned with "The Class Full" board. And, if at times it is open he is denied more than one ticket on the plea that he might misuse them. But as he has no desire to see the picture without his friends, he reluctantly declines to buy the ticket and returns home. Next time, even his friends stand in the line for a very trying period in scorching sun or torrential rain and if lucky, just manage to get the tickets.

Confident that now at least he will have the opportunity to see the picture he heaves a sigh of relief. But the troubles he had to undergo have their inevitable reaction on his mind. His first thoughts are that why the proprietors and managers of the theatres do not take any steps to avert all this hardship and make it easy for simple people like him to secure admission. How on earth, he asks to himself, the 'mawalis' get tickets in large numbers in spite of the clear warning that 'one man can get only one ticket'? Naturally, the boards like this and the other requesting patrons not to buy tickets from outside make no sense to him. Sometimes, the idea that the system of some sort of reservation even for lower classes would put an end to the reselling of tickets as well as his own suffering strikes his mind. As he discusses this question with other picturegoers, he comes to know that some of them who came from a distant suburb had to pay double the amount and purchase tickets from 'mawalis'. The others bring to his notice the simple way of avoiding the hardships; they tell him rather flippantly that bring a girl friend next time and she could easily secure as many tickets as he wants.

The Gates Are Opened

Talking on this and other subjects he and his friends reach the entrance door. Here is seen the same crowd gathered at the box office window. After probably one and a half hour's waiting outside, he stands amidst his 'compatriots', expectantly till the first show is over, conscious, of course, of the ordeal that awaits him in securing a good seat. The expected moment comes off after about half an hour. The door keeper pulls away the curtain, warns the crowd to stay away from the collapsible metal door and suddenly opens it. On rushes the crowd and then follows a regular stampede in which some fall down, some lose their champals, a few are even physically injured. In other cases the clothes are torn and ruffled. The reason for the rush for decent seats in obvious-

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The Viceroy: "A New Vista opens!"

The Congress: "But, where does it lead to?"

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India Six Thousand Years Ago

Discoveries At Harappa: Culture Centre In The Indus Valley Older Than Mohenjodaro

LIGHT on India, as it was five to six thousand years ago, is thrown by the detailed account of discoveries made at Harappa, in the Punjab, just released by the Archaeological Survey of India in its sumptuously illustrated Monograph on Excavations at Harappa.

Of the twin centres of culture in the Indus Valley, Harappa which has been known for over 100 years, is larger in extent and had a much longer span of life than Mohenjodaro, in so far as it is not only contemporary with all the stages of the latter but also reveals phases which are definitely earlier as well as later. Unfortunately, however, its position near the Lahore-Multan high-way has exposed it to so much depredations that hardly any buildings have been left intact.

Amongst the earliest finds at Harappa are miniature seals and sealings dated to the second quarter of the 4th millennium B C. a period not reached at Mohenjodaro, presumably because the strata exposed in that site above the water level are of a subsequent date.

These seals are generally of burnt steatite, less frequently of faience or paste and rarely of shell and are characterised by the absence of any knob, and also of the unicorn and other animals, (with the sole exception of the 'gharial,') fond on the later stamp seals. The range of their inscriptions, which are meant to be read direct from the originals, is limited, but the variety of their shapes is truly amazing, over 20 varieties having been traced out by now.

Burial Practices And Beliefs

The cemetery at Harappa, which, with its rich archaeological yield, is unique in India, is, however, definitely later than any portion of the city sites. Although it does not mark a complete break from the Indus culture, there is evidence to show that it belongs to a distinctly later period. The burial pottery is of finer grain and the shapes are more highly developed and elegant than in the secular pottery found in the city sites. The paintings on the burial pottery, some of which are of great interest because of their mythological character also show preference for animal and realistic motifs such as the goat, deer, bull and peacock, kites and fish, as well as for plants trees, leaves and stars. The paintings on the secular pottery, on the other hand, show an equally strong bias in favour of geometrical and linear patterns.

The finds at the cemetery show what the burial practices of the ancients were and that they believed about life after death. A study of the skulls by anthopologists has revealed that all the principal racial strains in India were represented in the population of those early days.

The cemetery contains two strata one above the other; the upper one of pot-burials which contained human remains including skulls and a few bones, apparently collected after exposure of the body, and the lower one of earth-burials consigned to graves in the ground and accompanied generally by grave furniture which the dead person was apparently believed to require for use during the journey hereafter.

The Great Granary

In the city site, the most remarkable discovery is what one may call the Great Granary, the largest of the buildings left over from the old days The Granary consists of two similar blocks separated from each other by an aisle 23 feet wide, which was once roofed over. Each block comprises six halls, alternating regularly with five corridors, in all cases the walls rising to a uniform height. The halls are each partitioned into four narrow divisions by three equidistant full length brick walls terminating in broader piers. The resulting aperture made their spanning by carbelling or timbering easy. This extraordinary complex measures 169 feet by 135 feet. The halls had no doubt timbered floors which rested on the partition walls below. Access to them could be had direct from the corridors, which probably sloped up to the entrance hall, or from the aisle side One can easily picture how this immence store-house must have functioned in collecting the dues from citizens and serving them in times of need.

In some of the Roman Forts in England there are structures remarkably like this Granary with the same narrow galleries and the same small apertures at the bottom of the end walls intended to allow circulation of air under

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WOMEN -- THE WORLD'S GREATEST MINORITY GROUP

Discrimination Based On Mere Accident Of Birth Is As Cruel And Unjust For The Woman As It Is When It Is Based Upon The Accident Of Race

Pearl S. Buck

(By PEARL S. BUCK in "Opportunity", Journal of Negro Life, New York).

Anyone who belongs to what is commonly called a minority has a great deal to think about today. Every minority is face to face with the old question of what to do. Shall it join other minorities in a temporary union, hoping to find mutual benefit in combined strength or shall it remain aloof from them and be compelled perhaps to accept subjugation under an uncongenial power? Neither answer will give complete satisfaction, because both carry compulsions. A union between minorities may be as disastrous to them individually as a subjugation. The superficial, the impetuous, the impatient will refuse to believe this, but it has been found upon experience to be true.

Who are the minorities? They are to be found as nations and as groups within nations. The main thing is they are not static, neither by nation nor by race nor by group. Thus nations which today are minorities may once have been great powers—Portugal, for example, and the Netherlands. Today's great powers may one day be minorities. Nor is there any one race which has been permanently a minority The Japanese were certainly once an Oriental minority, but now no more, if the criterion is power. Negroes in one part of the world may consider themselves a minority, in other parts of the world they are not.

There has been only one permanent minority group without limit of nation and race, and it is made up of all women. Women in every nation have been in history and are still to-day the largest, and the most real minority group. Even in the United States where they have had the most freedom, they remain the largest minority group, far exceeding in number and in lack of equality any other. The centenary of their struggle for equality with other groups is to be celebrated this year, but not with any sense of achievement completed. Within this one hundred years this oppressed group has with infinite pains secured in the United States these rights given freely to male citizens, the right to possess property and to make wills, to speak in public meetings, to receive education equal to men's and to obtain degrees, to be eligible for Government offices, to enter professions, to vote, and to assume the privileges and responsibilities of citizenhood.

Discriminatory Laws

Yet at this moment women are having still to struggle against more than a thousand laws in various states discriminating against them as a sex; they are having to struggle, and without apparent success, for the right to have the Constitution of the United States apply to them in the same way as it applies to men, and most of all they are struggling, and must struggle for a long time to come, against wages lower than men's for the same work, against a fresh tide of prejudice toward married women workers, against almost undiminished prejudice toward women in the professions, in business, in government, and to some extent in the arts. They must continue, therefore, as a minority group even in the free and democratic United States, for years, perhaps generations to come. And if this is true here, it is infinitely more so in other countries, particularly in the totalitarian States, where woman has had to lose much of whatever gain she has made as an individual. The oppression of Jews in Germany has scarcely been more ruthless, nor will it in the end prove as devastating, as the determined relegation of a much greater number of people to mediaevalism merely because they happen to be women. And let American Negro men, when they feel inclined to anger and self-pity for the Negro as a minority, remember that women of all races in our democracy, the United States, were forced to stand aside in their struggle for enfranchisement until Negro men were given the vote. The Nineteenth Amendment was not ratified until 1919.

Women have always been and are to-day the world's greatest minority group, and they know it. There is no thinking intelligent woman who in her heart does not know it and resent it and suffer under it. A few women have spoken out but most have not. Women as a minority group in all countries have gone on doing the work assigned to them and co-operating as far as they were able under restrictions in the life of those countries. They have not as a group gone on strikes or made revolutions. Their technique as they have become aware of their situation has been to perform their tasks while they struggle to better themselves and to remove inequalities based on the mere accident of birth For it is as much chance and accident that a human being is born a woman instead of a man as that one is born white or black or yellow, and discrimination based upon such accident is as cruel and unjust for the woman as it is based upon the accident of race.

I call attention to women as a minority group among other minority groups merely because it should be remembered, now when there is so much talk about minorities in the world, that women are the largest minority group, in numbers as well as in the massed inequality and injustices under which they must pass their lives. I advocate no violent action about this fact, no clamour or resentment, certainly no revolution, for I believe that no permanent good is achieved by such methods. I have seen revolutions within a country more than once, and seen them from start to finish. I never saw a revolution that did not leave people debased and conditions worse than before.

I believe that the way women have progressed, as a minority struggling for equality, has been the right way. When women have gone on working while they pressed steadily for their rights, they have put each forward step upon the solid foundation of worth. Women have deserved each right as they claimed it. They are aware of their loss in totalitarian States but are not resigned to it, and will not allow it to be permanent. That they will achieve what they desire is sure because development has preceded the attainment of each right. It is a method which minority groups everywhere will do well to consider in their present doubts.

Dawn Of New Era In China

Three Years Of Ruthless War Have Brought Japan No Nearer Her Goal, But Have Succeeded Only In Knitting The Chinese Nation Into A Solid Whole Determined To Resist The Aggressor To The Bitter End

By MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek
Wife of China's leader

A Third Anniversary Message

Three years ago to-day the entire Chinese nation took up arms to resist Japanese aggression so that as a free and independent nation we might survive.

History will record that date as one of the significant milestones marking the sad faltering of world justice, and affording tragic evidence of the mental myopia of so-called statesmen who could not envisage the fact that upon the fate of China hung the balance of world civilisation.

To us Chinese people, however, that date was the dawn of a new and glorious era.

Mythical Invincibility

On that day with unflinching courage and resolute determination we, a militarily weak nation, dared to defy the military might of a first-class Power credited with being invincible. Through a baptism of blood and fire such as never had befallen any other nation, we have regained our manhood; we have compelled the respect of the world, and, what is more important, we have regained our own self-respect, which, for centuries, under the domination of an alien rule, we had forfeited.

At last we have overthrown the century old yoke of inertia and apathy.

In its place we have developed conscious and nationwide patriotism, and abiding pride in our ability to stand up for our rights, for self-determination and for race survival. Nor should it ever be forgotten that for three long years China has borne the initial brunt of the forces disrupting and destroying civilization—and that single-handed."

Puppetism, slavery and abjectness have been swept overboard by sheer physical stamina, and stoicism, and dogged tenacity of purpose.

What our nation has borne in suffering is epic Even to-day as I write this, the detonations of tons of explosives released from the enemy bombing planes resound far and wide. Around me thick columns of smoke, angry tongues of flames, the crackling of burning houses, the thud of crumbling walls, the booming of anti-aircraft guns and the incessant sputter of machine-guns are sounds and signs of how toll is being taken of our manpower and our national wealth.

But what matters it? To-day, to-morrow, you or I might become a victim of Japanese murderers. What of it? Death has been the price paid by hundreds of thousands at the front and of millions of our civilian population all over the country.

For Mankind

Before liberty is won, hundreds of thousands more will be similarly sacrificed so that we who are alive may carry on to victory and freedom.

What does matter is that we who are saved by the death of others should live and die for China. We should work incessantly for China's triumphal emergence as a nation—a nation strong in its faith in the progressive possibilities of mankind; strong in its resolute determination to uphold the humane principles of international justice, and strong in its ability to pave the way for true world enlightenment.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek

A MESSAGE TO FRIENDLY POWERS

By GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK

On July 7 Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek issued the following message to the foreign Powers, in which he set forth the views of the Chinese Government and people on the Sino-Japanese war and the international situation:—

FIRSTLY, from the very beginning of Resistance we have held that the scope of our cause is not limited only to a defence of China's existence and independence; it also comprehends a service of the greatest value to future world order and human prosperity. The recent great changes in the European situation have fully proved the complete accuracy of this belief of ours.

The Japanese militarists have long entertained an ambition of world conquest, and their attack on China is but the first step of their whole scheme of aggression. Had China not fought for the past three years Japan would early have taken advantage of the opportunity to be found in the European war by directly attacking friendly nations' territory and rights in the Pacific.

As things are, however, China, notwithstanding her original deficiencies in point of military equipment, has, by virtue of her people's united spirit of resolution and sacrifice, brought Japan in three years near the point of exhaustion and collapse is imminent. In contending with China's stout Resistance Japan has been steadily drained of her military and economic strength, while the fighting morale of both her people and army has seen an even more acute decline. The result is that Japan has by now lost the power to act as an arbiter of Pacific affairs, and all her schemes of conquest and monopoly have become unrealizable. We may congratulate ourselves upon this fact, which is no less satisfactory to friendly nations than to us.

SECONDLY, Resistance having achieved the effect I have just described, the confidence of our whole nation in the future of the war is ever mounting. During the past year, such have been the reverses suffered by the armed forces of the Japanese militarists that they have turned to political devices, hoping by the employment of puppets to shatter the unity of our people.

Since the revelation of the so-called "Outline of Provisions for the Readjustment of Relations between China and Japan" or private compact concluded by Wang Ching-wei with the enemy on December 30th of last year, the merest child among us has become aware of the shameless treachery and hypocrisy of the Japanese motives. The unanimous solidarity of the Chinese nation has grown only the stronger and its detestation of that treachery and hypocrisy only the more vigorous. This is apparent to all observers both Chinese and foreign.

No threats or tricks from Japanese quarters can now disturb the course of this crusade-like struggle for our national independence and world justice. Until the enemy has entirely cast off his aggressive policy and withdrawn his forces from our soil, Resistance will never halt. This I feel in a position solemnly to reiterate on behalf of my government and people.

THIRDLY, the sympathy and aid extended to China by friendly nations during the past three years have impressed upon our people a sense of obligation they will never lose. In this respect I have two points I wish frankly to put before my readers.

The first is: Militarily and economically Japan is already plunged deep into a quagmire from which she cannot struggle free. The Japan of to-day is quite powerless to make war on any third nation. The threats she has recently made on the Dutch East Indies, Indo-China and Burma are nothing but bullying and baseless words aimed at the gaining of her predatory and opportunist ends without resort to war. Let the powers meet such threats with discernment and stern resolution, while they collaborate in devising efficacious means of checking any encroachment. They will thus be discharging a moral and legal responsibility towards China and the Far East from which nothing can absolve them.

It is the imperative duty of all friendly nations thus to defend the future order of the world. At the outbreak of the Mukden Incident there were some among the governments of friendly nations that were hesitant and disconcerted, which inaction has resulted in the present state of disorder prevailing in the world. If friendly nations now treat the Japanese threats to Indo-China, Burma, and the Dutch East Indies with the same indifference or tolerance, the outcome will prove unthinkably grave.

China, for her part, will not hesitate to oppose with force any future aggressive acts of the Japanese in Indo-China or other Asiatic areas, both with a view to her own security and in pursuance of her consitsent policy of working against aggression. For in fact, all Japan's moves have for the present as their central and governing motive the destruction of our country's existence and independence.

Again, despite the war in Europe, Soviet Russia and the United States have not as yet been involved and they are therefore fully at liberty to exert themselves in China's favour and in opposition to Japan. Such action constitutes, I believe, not only the bounden duty but also the responsibility and right of those two countries.

Japan is peculiarly dependent upon America for the supply of her military and economic needs. This is a fact universally known. The recent enactment of embargo legislation by the United States Congress was an indication of the popular demand for economic sanctions against Japan. If Ame-

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Veteran In Two Fields

Mr. K. Natarajan Is Mainly Famous As A Social Reformer; But He Is Also A Doyen Among Indian Journalists

OF the very few Indians who have won an international reputation as foremost Indian Journalists is Mr. K. Natarajan whose name is well-known and most invariably mentioned whenever we talk of the doings of Indian Journalists.

One may wonder whether Mr. Natarajan is more a journalist or a social reformer; for, his active work for Indian social reform from the very early beginning of the movement and his connection with "The Indian Social Reformer" from its very birth, so to say, has associated his name more as a a social reformer and as one of its staunchest champions than possibly any living person in India to-day. And yet it is no doubt true that both the groups enthusiastically claim him as one of their own and vie with each other in showering honour and praise on him for his great contributions to the individual groups.

It must be admitted that it was the great journalist in him that made him the greater social reformer as he has been known to the world to-day, and to a degree it is also true that he has been a great journalist because in his staunch and fearless fight for social reform his very soul was roused up and the best of his writings have been whenever he took up the cause of justice and enlightened advancement be it political, or social.

A Link

For a single individual to win and hold public esteem as well as the regard of the Government for nearly fifty years is no mean achievement and it is the good fortune of Mr. Natarajan to have seen many of the battles for which he fought as a young soldier of the Social Reform Movement of the latter part of the last century already won. He stands as a link between two different generations of journalist and social reformers separated by fifty years of the march of progress and the most admirable part of it is that he commands the respect of both. The secret of the matter is that Mr. Natarajan is as he was even in the early beginning of his public career one with the most progressive and reasoned outlook of life and stood for progress at all cost.

Born in the year 1868 in the Tanjore District and educated in the best manner for high class Brahmins of those days, Mr. Natarajan had the double advantages of the best that both the ancient Hindu and the then new and increasingly popular systems of education could offer. After finishing his early education in his home town, he continued it in the district town and later went to Madras which held the many attractions of a big city for those days.

It was like a little growing plant that seeks sunshine and warmth (for all great Movements started in the larger cities) and young Natarajan's energy and enthusiasm could find the necessary scope for active participation in enlightened centres of a city where

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Spiritualism: A Rejoinder To Mr R. D. Karve

By J. N. Roy

The article "The Spiritist Humbug Again—A Challenge to Mr. V. D. Rishi", in the May number of "Reason", serves no purpose as it is full of personal attacks and villifications. We spiritualists are no less rationalistic in our view than those gentlemen of the Rationalist Association who are soaring in the dry intellectual atmosphere and want to learn how to swim without entering the water. The progress of psychic investigation is due to the work of a small number of men who are pushing ahead with a self-assured and firm step, without heeding the blows and the Sarcasm of the opposite philosophic schools. In all periods of time the conservative majority of savants has yielded to progress only with repugnance and with a bad grace.

That the worthy priest who had died came back to his parsonage, walked up and down there, used his snuff-box, and told his beads, at an early morning hour, in the path in which he had usually done so—all these seems a tale which our most elementary powers of reasoning must reject.

What then?

"Stones cannot fall from the sky" said Lovaiseir.

"The Earth cannot rotate" said Ptolemy.

"The Sun cannot have spots" declared the followers of Aristotle in 1610, to Galileo and to Scheiner.

"It is impossible to send a telegram across the Atlantic Ocean", Babinet, a member of the Institute, maintained.

"The phonograph is a trick of Ventriloquism!" cried M. Boilland to the members of the Academy of Sciences.

"Electricity does not cause contortions on the part of frogs", Galvani's adversaries stated.

"Vaccine cannot prevent smallpox" Jenner's colleagues declared.

"The fossilized bones of men will never be found", Elie de Beaumont told Boncher de Perthes.

LIFE AFTER DEATH

As regards life after death, well, it had been proved from time immemorial. Present scientific methods, even with their limitations, are bringing practical confirmation and the beginning of an explanation of the doctrines inunciated several thousands of years ago by our prophets and saints, who knew much more than is generally supposed. I say, with their limitations, in the sense that, no powerful instrument will ever be able to cope with the third sight of a man, which is the most powerful telescope.

Mr. R. D. Karve, the editor of "Reason", quotes Henri Poincare as his support to avoid attending seances personally. Well, a famous mathematician feels himself no match for an ordinary female medium! It redounds no credit on him. Sir Oliver Lodge and Wallace could well look after themselves as they were world renowned scientists and were on a different level than these infant rationalists, who serve nobody but themselves. There is proportion in everything. One should not be blinded by the zeal for the subject he loves best.

"It is well-known that the consciousness is a function of the material body. Any desire too is a function of the brain, and when this disappears with death, how can the spirit, if there be any such thing, have any desire to communicate?" writes Mr. Karve. Has man only head and brain and no mind? Is brain the seat of desire or the mind? Information regarding the etheric body is not "gratuitous assumption" but obtained directly from the discarnate intelligences! It will be apt to quote here the conclusions of some scientists.

"The soul exists as a real entity, independent of the body.

It is endowed with faculties still unknown to science.

It may act at a distance telepathecally, without the intermediary of the senses.

There exists in nature a psychic element, the character of which is still hidden from us.

To-day, we may add the following conclusion.

"The soul survives the physical organism."

Whom will the rationalists follow? Those master minds who have specialized in this subject or their critics, who unfortunately did not find suitable opportunity to satisfy themselves. Cheats and fraudulent persons might be found in every movement and they should be condemned as such after thorough investigation, but because of that the whole structure cannot fall down. Read "Raymond or Life and Death" by Sir O. Lodge.

To suit his convenience, Mr. Karve quotes Mr. Price to disprove spirit photographs, but he forgets that Mr. Price's attitude is a bit cautious, and there is yet time for Mr. Price to give his last word on the subject. Mr. Karve should consult all the treaties written both for and against and should give up the habit of selecting only such passages as suit his purpose of villification. He should know that it is a vast science, an accumulation of life long research of great personalities.

There goes a proverb in Bengal that one always finds fault with the gait of a person with whom one is not on good terms. I do not know if Mr. Rishi takes any remuneration from the Indian Spiritualist Society. If a medium has no other means to support himself and devotes his whole time for the cause, can he be blamed if he takes fees for his service? The Rationalist Association are practically conducting an organization, hence they ought to know whether money is essential or not. That's why fees are fixed for members. So far I know, thinking it to be their duty, sympathisers of the Spiritualist movement might have contributed a certain amount towards the fund raised for sending Mr. Rishi to Europe to attend the International Spiritualist Congress as delegate from India. It smacks of bad taste to pass any other remark on this matter as Mr. Karve has done.

MR. KARVE'S OFFER

Now, a word about the Science. I myself have been experimenting in this field for the last five years and am firmly convinced of the truth of it. Though our movement is in urgent need of money, we spurn Mr. Karve's offer of Rs. 500, because, from our experience we know it is mere waste of time and energy to show demonstrations to begoted persons, who are determined not to accept anything. As seeker of truth, we are not the least anxious for our cause—Truth cannot be suppressed, it will make its own headway in due time. It only demands sincerity on our part. We know conviction comes by itself in each individual case. But this does not mean that one should sit tight on the fence, and go on throwing mud throughout life.

No, Sir, Mr. Rishi's replies are not stock replies. I know the difficulties and psychology of sceptics, as I have dealt with many. They are overwhelmed with joy at correct messages received in one seance and get upset with one or two mistakes in the next one, forgetting that spirits are also human beings though disembodied and are liable to commit mistakes if asked off-hand. Fulfilment of certain factors makes a successful seance. As you are dealing with unseen world and unseen forces, you have to supply the proper condition, harmonious atmosphere, sufficient supply of mediumistic power and, last of all, the then mentality of the spirit is to be taken into account. But the sceptic's mind is always turning on the theory of sub-conscious, thought-reading, dishonesty of the medium, etc., while his spirit-relative is present in the Circle. Can you expect that this spirit will always talk with heart, seeing the mentality of his earth-relative? A sceptic young man sat as medium along with his friend in my presence and was sharply rebuked by his departed father for his irreverential attitude towards him due to disbelief. All his scepticism evaporated for the time being. Yes, such phenomena cannot be made to order, as it is not like ploughing the field, but dealing with subtle psychic power. Once you open the psychic door, any passing spirit may accidentally come to your circle.

As regards Mr. Karve's "serene assurances", well, why blame the Spiritualists about what descriptions of the other world the spirits give. The spirit-world is a semi-mental world, as some spirits have said, and a counterpart of this world, in the sense that it has geographical features. We always compare notes with one another to examine the descriptions critically, as the power of describing a thing varies with the capacity of the spirit.

I would advise Mr. Karve—of course, if I am permitted to do so—to cease from roaming in the wilderness and to plunge deep into the subject. No superficial knowledge or tinkering will help him to remove his doubts, and ease his mind. We are his fellow brothers: if he can convince us by any means that we are after the will-o-the-wisp we will give up the research of this science altogether.

"When the rose bud unfolds its petals, the sunshine and dew from Heaven fall upon them. Likewise. if people open their mind, knowledge and wisdom will be given unto them."—Cleric.

Indian Art Through The Ages

Was It Realistic Or Idealistic In Origin?

A STUDY OF RELICS OF INDUS VALLEY CULTURE

By P. JOSEPH

ARCHAEOLOGY is the only source of knowing the artistic notions of any ancient race. The mute stones, sometimes rudely and at others neatly carved metal images cast in the open mould known to ancient workers, pottery with designs drawn in various colours, and terracottas skilfully modelled, furnish eloquent testimony to the standards attained by the ancients in the sphere of art.

As for India, the most ancient finds, affording any clue to the study of art, are certainly those of the Indus Valley. Indian art had more than held its own in the world for centuries; and that very fact points to very strong foundations in which the artistic tradition had been laid; and those foundations are surely to be seen in the monumental excavations of the ancient sites along the course of the Indus.

For a long time the most representative ancient Indian art finds were the wonderfully executed figures of the Ghandara School of Art, in which a certain section of scholars, always eager to see European influences in things Indian, posited Greek inspiration. Now that the secrets of the Indus Valley have been laid bare, at least to some extent, by the untiring workers of the Archaeological Department of India and others, the Indian artistic tradition could be pushed further back by at least 3000 years.

Two Schools Of Art

It does not require an art connoisseur to ask the question as to nature of the artistic notions of our ancestors of the Indus basin. Even the casual visitor, but of course artistically minded, asks: What characterized the Indus Valley art—idealism or realism? Idealism inspired Greek art. The Greeks portrayed the perfection of the physique and men and animals not as it actually existed in the real world, but as it would be found in an ideal sphere. The Greek, therefore, painted or cut in stone something that could never be seen around him, but something that was in his mind, to which, he thought, that everything in existence ought to conform The real artist, on the contrary, does not worry himself with his idea of what the thing should be, but how it actually is. He sees an object. If it possesses muscular perfection, the piece of painting or sculpture certainly reproduces them; and if the object has no pretence to them, they are simply not introduced.

This difference leads to an important result that distinguishes the two styles. Since the idealist presents the object as he thinks it ought to exist, the natural perfections of physique occupy the whole field of his technique with no place for bringing in any other considerations, say, the manifestations of the inner being of the object; whereas the realistic artist mainly aims at the depiction of the interior affections of the soul of the being under study,—namely, the feelings of pleasure and pain, joy and sorrow. He will therefore, reproduce faithfully such subjects as a laughing boy, a vain girl, a devout disciple, and a serene sanyasi. Considerations of physique too enter, but only to emphasise the way it is found in nature. Physical perfections are brought out in as masterly a manner as the imperfections. Thus a muscular athlete is as representative of the realistic school, as an emaciated Yogi or a pot-bellied 'bon vivant'. In view of this difference we may distinguish materialistic idealism from spiritualistic realism.

Which of these pervades the art of the Indus valley? It is certainly the latter. The Indus stones bronzes, pots and clay models bear ample testimony to it.

Harappa Statuary

Two stone torsos were discovered at Harappa. Sir John Marshall, the discoverer, as soon as he set his eyes on them, saw in them so much of faithfulness to detail in the execution of the body that he put them down as Greek. But the circumstances in which they were found ruled out all such possibility. Moreover, a closer scrutiny of one of the pieces emphasized the one item, that was contrary to any Greek artistic standards,—namely, the well-shaped protruding abdomen. Here is an imperfection (ideally speaking) perfectly portrayed. No Greek artist would dare do it without throwing to the winds established artistic notions. The other stone statue is that of a dancer. The well-shaped trunk, twisted in a difficult pose, is quite characteristic of a dynamic reality. You really see the dancer and not merely feel his presence.

For proving our contention perhaps the best is the bronze figure of a dancing girl. Her frail body, her alluring pose, her slightly inclined head, her elaborately dressed hair, her right arm akimbo, her innumerable bracelets, her daring nudity, and her thick ponting lips, that seem to be full of loathing for a society which has condemned her to serve it in no honourable way,—all vividly portray the inner affections of one who would like to and yet cannot get out of the rut of a life with a social stigma attached to it, and who, hence, disdainfully sticks to it, determined to face the situation with contemptuous coolness. Here are seen the lowness of a profession, the revolt against it and the arrogance of the professional. Here is a perfect study of the very soul of the person relegated to no decent mode of life by a callous society. Here is a depiction, par excellence of the spirit of the subject under study.

Animal Portraiture

As in human beings so in the mute world. The seal cutter and the potter of the Indus valley embodied in their productions the same traditions as the stone carver and the caster. The innumerable seals unearthed at Mohenjo Daro, Harappa and Chanhu Daro contain animals like the bull, the buffalo, the unicorn, the elephant, the rhinoceros and others; and their portraiture follows the same standards as that of the stone and bronze figures. To take only one example, a very common animal on the seals is the humped bull. Its huge body perfectly shaped, the rippling muscles almost piercing through the skin, the firm legs easily supporting the huge weight, the folds of the skin below the neck neatly done, the shapely horns curving gracefully inwards, the well-nourished hump drooping at the back will do credit to any Greek artist; but the revelation of the inner being of the bull by bringing out the majesty of the animal and the dignity of its carriage is certainly beyond the capacity of that artist, for here is embodied an artistic tradition thoroughly foreign to the Greek conception. Here the study is careful, the rendering faithful, and the result the outward manifestation of the inward personality.

Painted Pottery

On pottery too we find animals and birds painted. Of the former the ibex and the bull are the most common. Although the use of a thick brush on polished surface was not very conducive to good results, yet we find the animals, specially the bull, depicted with a faithful eye for detail and the resultant unravelling of the animal's soul,—a double purpose thoroughly achieved on the steatite seals. Of the birds the jungle fowl with its fine feathers and the peacock with its long plumage and majestic stance are as characteristically treated as the animals. Thus even the mute world bears eloquent testimony to the prevalent mode. No doubt the same artistic notions that influenced the chisel of the sculptor and the seal-cutter directed the brush of the pot-painter.

The clay modeller of the Indus valley followed no other standards. Clay figurines of human beings, animals and birds are abundant. Although the human beings do not reach the mark they do in sculpture, yet the animals and birds easily rise to the required standard. The figurines of bulls, buffaloes, dogs, monkeys, ducks and swans are quite good specimens of the highly developed kind of art that prevailed in the Indus valley.

Realism Tempered By Spiritualism

The remains of the Indus basin show clearly,—due allowance being given to the imperfections resulting from the nature of the material worked upon,—that the art of the inhabitants was realism tempered by spiritual considerations. These ancient seeds sown deep into the Indian soil must certainly have produced fruits all along the course of Indian history, for traditions, though perhaps modified, are seldom broken. It is a pity the continuity of the tradition cannot be traced till the beginning of the Christian era, when it is seen embodied in the fine Buddhist specimens of the Ghandara and the Mathura schools. Then is perceived a degeneration owing to modifications during the Gupta period, till we find conventionalism getting into the field and holding sway for quite a long time. Suddenly in the 16th century as a manifestation of artistic atavism are produced the wonderful specimens coming from Southern India of the Madura Nayak period and comparing favourably with the works of the pre-historic and early Christian era.

Here is a subject of absorbing interest to the art critic and the art historian,—to the critic who could institute a thorough comparative study of Indian and foreign styles on the basis of their characteristic modes, and to the historian, who could trace unbroken traditions to their very beginnings and grope through the long dark labyrinth of centuries of modifying influences with the guidance of the flickering lamp of the constituent elements of the original tradition.

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Juvenile Literature In The Soviet

In 1938 Alone 28 Million Books Specially Meant For Children Were Issued In Russia

By D. G. TENDULKAR

"EVERYTHING for the child" is a familiar slogan heard in the U.S.S.R. There are no two opinions as to the care and facilities given in that country to bring up and educate children on the most lavish scale. I wonder whether there is any country in the world which can be so proud of its children's literature as Soviet Russia. The best writers in the Union and the best writers are together at work to give children books that attract them more than even toys.

In Leningrad I worked with Marshak, one of the greatest writers in the world of juvenile literature. My job was to illustrate Marshak's stories and poems with appropriate photographs. Thus I came into close contact with the making of children's literature.

Juvenile Criticism

That children are very sensitive and exacting critics has been the experience of the children's publishing house at Moscow; and in drawing up its plans, which calls for issues of millions of copies of tales, poems, stories and novels every year, (114 million in 1937), it takes cognizance of the suggestions, criticism and advice submitted by young readers throughout the Soviet Union. "I particularly like books about the Arctic," wrote a school boy from Vladivostok. "I request you to publish more about the North Pole and also about the Atlantic," demanded a child from Leningrad. It is not only letters of praise that the Children's Publishing House receives. Lack of realism and truthfulness in a story is immediately noted by the young readers and stoutly condemned. Their criticism is also distinguished by a lack of blind respect for names and authorities.

Conferences Of Children

Live contact with many millions of juvenile readers is also maintained by means of readers' conferences, called every now and then at children's libraries and special book stores. At these conferences children tell their opinion of books they have read, and suggest topics they would like to read about. Consultation with children are held in the afternoons at special children's book-shops in Moscow and other important towns. In Moscow, close to 3,000 juvenile customers visit this shop daily. On free days when the children 'take along' their parents, the number of customers runs to more than 5,000. From time to time the management of the shop arranges meetings of the children with their favourite authors, who carefully note the opinions of the youngsters.

Children's Publishing Houses

Of the books issued in 1937, by the publishing house in Moscow, 70 million were despatched to children's libraries and over 44 million were on sale. Similar publishing houses function in various Union Republics, issuing literature primarily in the language of the respective republic. The publishing house in Moscow concentrates on books in Russian, but it also issues considerable literature in Karelian, Yakut, Mordva, and other languages. The list of publications for younger children includes over 2 million copies of Russian fairy tales, editions of 500,000 copies each of poems of Pushkin, Zukoviky, and Nekrasov, as well as poetry for children by Marshak, Chukovsky, Barto and other contemporary writers.

Altogether, 28 million books were printed for children of pre-school-age by this publishing house in 1938. In 1940, books for school children will total over 20 million copies of new stories and novels from this one Publishing House, including a long range of classics, Russian and foreign, a series of historical novels, books on travel and expeditions, scientific invention, biographies of heroic men and women, etc.

Modern Favourites

Among modern favourites are books by famous pilots such as "The Future Hero" by Vodopyanov and "Across the Pole to America" by Baidukov, whose exploits many of the tiny readers dreams of emulating when they grow to be men and women.

School children are taken to museums to further their book-knowledge in art, history and science.

This child is seen reading with its mother. There is a special shop for children's literature in every big city in U. S. S. R.

EUROPE'S FOOD PROBLEM

British Premier's Reply To Mr. Hoover's Plan

LONDON, (By Special Cable.)

In an editorial on the food problems of Europe, the "Manchester Guardian" writes:

Mr. Churchill put the case against Mr. Hoover's proposal with concise vigour. Is there any danger of famine? Only if Germany plunders the countries she has overrun or fails to distribute the supplies of food which she controls. The countries she invaded were not short of food. Fats make explosives, potatoes make alcohol for motor spirit, milk makes the plastic materials used in the construction of aircraft. Germany is under a double temptation to rob, for she can thereby increase her armed strength as well as give her people better food. How can she be prevented from using for her own purposes any food that is supplied to the countries she controls? Mr. Churchill's case was fortified and answers given by Mr. Dalton, Minister for Economic Warfare. Mr. Dalton said that Germany had been attempting to remove from Holland butter, milk and vegetables much in excess of her normal imports and that he had received a report that Germany was offering Polish flour to neutral purchasers in South-East Europe. At the time of invasion Norway had a year's supply of cereals, nine months' supply of sugar and substantial stocks of other foodstuffs. Germany has taken a large part of these supplies. Mr. Churchill went on to speak of the future, and here he gave an explicit undertaking. He said that arrangements would be made for the speedy entry of food in the ports of the enslaved area, when it has been wholly cleared of German forces and has genuinely regained its freedom. Government would encourage the building up of reserves of food all over the world so that the peoples of Europe—including the people of Germany and Austria—would know that when the Nazi power was shattered they would have food, freedom and peace. When the last war ended the first impulse of the British Government was to send food to Germany, but difficulties arose. Mr. Churchill's promise means that we shall not be overwhelmed by such difficulties for the second time, for peace will find us ready with resources and with plans.

DOCTOR SHOT BY SENTRY

Dr. Emrys Williams, a young specialist, of Penylan Road, Cardiff, was fired upon by a military guard when he failed to stop his motor-car on a North Wales road shortly before midnight. A bullet entered Dr. Williams' chest, and he was taken to an Infirmary. Later he was taken home to Cardiff.

Dr. Williams was accompanied in the car by his wife.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SOCIETY & CRIMINAL

THE PROBLEM OF CRIME: A pamphlet of 54 pages—being a speech delivered by G. S. Monjia, at a meeting of the Literary Circle of the Ram Sukh Das College, Ferozepore.

Mr. Monjia, an Additional District and Sessions Judge, brings enough experience and study to bear upon his topic, to make it a worthwhile reading. In the first 25 pages of the pamphlet the legal,—or is it the judicial?—mind dominates the treatise. He deals elaborately almost unnecessarily so—, with the difficulties of defining such terms as "criminals", "crime", and "criminal conduct". He rightly lays stress on the fact that society constituted as it is, lawyers being what they are, and judges being human enough to err, it is inevitable "that some times circumstances make one man a 'criminal' while another, in spite of having committed the same offence, is saved from the ignominy of being branded as one and continues to live perhaps as a respectable member of society." Therefore, the only suitable principle on which justice can be meted out in our society is "that it is better for 99 guilty persons to escape punishment than for one innocent person to be convicted and hanged wrongly."

Then he goes on to deal with the nature of criminal conduct, the basis of criminal legislation, the foundation of criminal justice and traces the origin of crime all within the space of ten pages and so necessarily cursorily.

Dealing with the various causes of crime he arrives at the just conclusion that "criminals, unlike Poets, are made; they are not born." He poohpoohs Lombroso's theory of a born criminal and admits the force of environment on man. But he has not dealt with environmental and economic causes of crime as deeply as situation in India demands.

The Pundits say that man was created in the very image of God and yet is it not irritating that there are more men "criminals" than women "criminals" on our prison rolls? Mr. Monjia tries to solve the riddle in a very scientific spirit and observes that "the reason why a larger number of women do not appear in the dock is not that they do not commit crimes but that their crimes are mostly of a nature which do not easily come to light" and "a woman always employs more subtle and passive methods for achieving her object". His analysis of the subject is interesting and instructive and stimulates deeper study.

He arrives, rather abruptly, at the most important conclusion that "it is possible that as our knowledge of human nature increases, it would be recognised as a necessity that every Magistrate and Judge should have at his disposal the services of a Board consisting of expert biologists, psychologists and sociologists, who will help the Court in its diagnosis of criminal conduct. ..". The suggestion is well worth a lecture by itself and the writer would have rendered a service to our country if he had treated it more thoroughly and drawn lessons from the American experiments. But he has given so much time to the legal aspect of crime that the social and economic spheres of the problem had to be handled scrappily. One would have appreciated a more judicial distribution of space and a more effective presentation of the treatment of crime.

The Literary Circle is doing valuable service by producing material useful for the layman. Mr. Monjia has done well on focusing his attention on the problem of crime; but the Literary Circle will do much better if they had their next pamphlet on "The Treatment of Crime."

JOHN BARNABAS.

A TRAVELOGUE

THE SHIP DOCKS by Sankaran Palat, published by K. K Brothers, Trichur.

This novel begins with the Oxford University life as the background. The author, who is the grandson of the late Sir Sankaran Nair, is a "war victim" in the sense that his studies at Oxford were interrupted by the outbreak of the war. He has celebrated the 'break' in this work, freely drawing from his college memories and reminiscences. His pen-picture of Oxford life, with its 'spot' of every thing, bonhomie lads and buxsome lassies, debagging and detrunking blokes and with its high-brow contempt for the Bolshies and Grammar School men, is full of colour and life. The hero, the Hon'ble Peter Meston, is a typical Oxford product. Reprimanded by the Dean and warned off by his father as a wastrel, he takes to globe-trotting after his College career. He visits India, China, Japan, the Americas and returns home to realise his life's ambition. He enters Parliament, gets reconciled with his parents and marries the girl of his second choice. He returns home not as the prodigal son, but as a citizen of the world, wise and mellowed by experience and contact with the East. The chapters on Herbert Sidney, the Indian Professor and Mr. Hui Long form the purple patches of the book, and debunk a lot of sob-stuff about the alleged eternal gap between the East and the West, beloved of Kipling. The sociological and ideological approach in strikingly original and the author shows a very good mastery of the Western and Eastern philosophies in reconciling the apparent conflict between the orient and the occident. As a travelogue, the book makes interesting reading from cover to cover. However, one does not understand the purpose of the front cover illustration which does no good either to art or to the spirit of the book.

K. A. C.

"BRITAIN WILL WIN"

This is a little pamphlet by J. T. Fernandez which should be interesting at the present moment. It is a collection of varied extracts from the speeches and writings of important people and important periodicals. It goes to show the present position of Britain and its resources and from it the author's conclusion is that Britain will win. We hope the author is right, though it is cold comfort to know that a war has been won on paper.

Mrs. BESANT'S ARTICLES

We have received a copy of the book just published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras, containing signed articles of the late Mrs. Annie Besant which appeared in the "New India" from time to time on various subjects. The book is priced at As. 1-12 per copy.

SIX PLAYS

"SIX ONE ACT PLAYS," By S. V. Kamat, Published by the author. 110 pages.

India is a vast country and her problems are multifarious. Illiteracy, begging, curtailment of the liberty of the Indian press, religious animosities, defective village education and wrong use of discipline which sometimes amounts to tyranny—these are the banes which are eating into the vitals of the Indian society. Nowhere in the world are these problems so acute as in India. "Six One Act Plays" deals with these six problems in six different plays. The idea underlying this publication seems to be to bring home to the readers the urgent necessity of eradicating these evils.

In the first of the plays the necessity of village education is brought to light. Evils like drinking, untouchability and castes which are so predominant in our present-day social life cannot be removed by compulsion but by education. Education, according to the author, is the only light that can illumine the gloomy horizon of India.

The beggars' problem forms the subject-matter of the second play. To try to help the beggars by starting beggars' house for feeding, clothing and educating them is, in the opinion of the author, the ideal patriotism that the Indians should show.

In the third, fourth and the fifth plays the necessity of liberty of the press, religious toleration and the defects in village education are emphasized. India, the author says, should rise by education and the village-masters should give up their lethargic ways and do their best to ameliorate the condition of their nation. conscientious village-master, who works silently with enthusiasm can do more than a swarm of thundering and roaring politicians who generally "waste their breath in loud and cunning talks."

The best play mainly relates to that aspect of discipline which is essential for the growth of every institution.

The book is written in clear and simple language and will serve as an excellent text book for moral teaching of school students.

J. M. D.

MORAL LESSONS FOR CHILDREN

ALTRUISM, High Road to Higher Life—(I)—The Nature of Moral Instruction imparted in Dev Samaj institutions. Published by Shriman Amar Singh, Worker, Dev Samaj, Lahore, with an Introduction by the Principal of the R. S. D. College, Firozepore, and a Foreword by Chief Justice, Sir Douglas Young. Pp. 91. The book contains ten lessons or talks to children on virtues such as true reverence, gratitude, and unselfish service, illustrated by inspiring and homely stories drawn from actual experience in India, and conveyed in the shape of question and answer. The talks disclose a good understanding of the child mind and are well calculated to bring out the best that is in the child and to train and mould character, by explaining high moral precepts and showing how they can be converted into actual practice in the common affairs of mankind. The book is entirely non-communal; it can with advantage be placed in the hands of every child, and should prove a useful help to parents and teachers.

N. H. P.

KHADILKAR EXPOUNDS "RUDRA MANTRAS"

KHADILKARANCHA RUDRA, By K. P. Khadilkar (Publisher Y. K. Khadilkar, 13, Shenviwadi, Kandewadi, Bombay 4. Price, one Rupee.)

Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, the founder and first editor of "Nava Kal", has now retired from journalism and public life, but it is not easy to forget what a powerful force he was in the public life of Maharashtra as editor of the "Kesari", the "Lokamanya" and the "Nava Kal" for nearly 30 years of his life. During the last few years he has devoted himself to the study of Vedic literature and Hindu scriptures. Lacking as he does the footlight complex altogether, it is easy to underestimate or forget his rare qualities of head and heart, but if only it is mentioned in passing that he was the man, who prepared the press copy of Tilak's "Geetarahasya", enough is said about his qualification to deal with religio-philosophic literature of the ancient Hindus.

"Rudra" is a Vedic hymn, usually used for recitals in the worship of the God Shiva. Mr. Khadilkar, whose mind is strikingly modern, for all his apparent orthodoxy and conservatism, has explained in about fifty pages the full significance of the various mantras, in a manner calculated to carry conviction about the utility of the institution of "yajna" and prayer. The whole hymn has been translated in Marathi in the second part of the book. The book is well worth study by all who are interested in the old religious and sociological literature of Hindus.

T. V. PARVATE.

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OUR SHORT STORY

The Proof

By BERTA M. BRAGANCA.

JEREMIAS had killed a panther? . . . Incredible! It seemed impossible. It could only be some mysterious joke, thought the little group of his friends, as they heard the news from Jeremias Casavelha himself, whom they happened to meet after a long time; so incompatible did such a feat seem with his very nature.

Jeremias Casavelha was a road-inspector: one of those several kinds of Wandering-jews of the official world who, ever roaming from post to post through the remotest parts of the land, seem destined to have no settled home.

In appearance, Jeremias Casavelha was a naturally well built, broad shouldered, young man of a middle stature who, apparently, if he had cared to, might have acquired all the virtues of an athlete. But, it was evident that he had never cultivated such arts; and in consequence, though still in his thirties, already displayed that round-shouldered, plump limpness characteristic of strong men who neglect their physique. He had a broad, flat, clean-shaven face, a spreading nose, a somewhat concave forehead fully exposed. thin, rather tight lips, small, narrow eyes—so strikingly bright, that they alone seemed to make up his whole semblance—and a rounded chin, which ever held high, gave him the expression of always looking very far. His head held in this forward sort of position, he walked with long, slow strides and endowed with a long-winded loquasity, had too, a form of speech quite keeping with his solemn bearing. Everything about him had a distinctive aspect of his own, a never-in-a-hurry sort of expression which gave him a certain touch of a precocious gravity.

It would, nevertheless, be very far from correct, to judge of Jeremias Casavelha's temperament only from this outward sternness. For, under this exterior of grave, stately, grand-fatherly demeanour lay hidden the most good-natured spirit. Though full of sense and philosophy, Jeremias Casavelha could be as jovial as any enjoy a joke in a right royal fashion: among his friends—who never ceased seeing in his company and inexhaustible source of pleasure and entertainment—it was not rare to see him break into frank, open laughter, parting his tight lips, his broad face growing broader yet in mirthful ripples, his small, narrow eyes screwed up, dancing and gleaming more than ever...and for once seeming to look not quite so far.

A great talker and a passionate reader of novels, he could entertain you for hours together, balancing wit and philosophy in his inimitable and elaborate style—no doubt acquired and cultivated through assiduous and constant perusal of such precious gems as "The Adventures of Rocambole," the works of Paul de Kock and many other equally rare treasures, of which he was a proud possessor.

Jeremias Casavelha might have been a hunter in ideals, but decidedly not of beasts. With his style and tendencies, he might have killed panthers,—even by the score, in verse—but not with a gun. It was difficult to imagine him even holding one. Jeremias Casavelha was by nature philosopher—and a gentleman: none could out-beat him in etiquette in courtesy—nor in curtsies. He seemed to be born for drawing-rooms; and a very cruel irony of fate, indeed, it seemed, that he should all his life be pacing roads instead.

Such being the Jeremias his friends knew, they spared him no teasing when he gave them the news of his hunting feat; And Jeremias Casavelha, though himself very amused at their visibly sincere incredulity, at last succumbed to their leg-pulling and narrated his adventure in extension, finally convincing his friends of its truth with a truly infallible proof.

Uninterrupted, he told his tale omitting not the slightest detail:

"I had come from Painguinim and had arrived in Betul just that morning. All day I had been so busy that it was quite late in the evening before I could attend to my luggage and settle myself in my new home. It was a small, unplastered, mud house composed of an open verandah, a single room and a small kitchen, situated on the highest plane of the narrow cost cut in steps from the side of the huge table-land sloping down to the river.

Having unpacked just the things necessary for the night, for I was extremely tired, I left the rest of my luggage as it was, and was just about to settle myself down to enjoy the marvellous spectacle, which you have all had the fortune of having seen, provided by that beautiful estuary by moonlight, when from among the cocoanut trees I saw somebody coming up towards my house. It was a group of four young hunters, who came to ask me to allow them to keep their guns in my varandah for the night; and it was only from them, that I learnt about the panther, of which I had till then not yet heard.

For weeks, they told me, it had come down from the high plateau, carrying away pigs, cattle and whatever such dainty the poverty of the place could supply; and no amount of barking by the abounding pariah dogs nor any amount of shouting by their masters, it seems succeeded in keeping it away, with the result that by and by even the pariah dogs began to grow scarce. Traps were laid, fires kept burning throughout the night and drums played; in short, every means sought to either destroy the beast or scare it away; even littanies, it seems, were taken recourse to; but nothing changed to be any avail, and even the gods seemed powerless against the invincible creature. It continued to terrorise the people; and of late, they told me, it was said the beast had resorted to human flesh: somewhere—nobody knew where—a child had been carried away right from its mother's arms; another little cowherd had been torn to pieces in day-light. These tales, of course, my friends, were only creations born of the popular genius for such inventions now stimulated by terror. They were, you know, just those sort of tales that everybody hears from another, and nobody cares to doubt and to spread as truths. It was just such a story; for, as the boys told me, though everyone spoke of it, none could say who the unfortunate mother, nor the little cowherd might be. But, as usually is the case—thanks to our folk's susceptibilities—with such tales, before long the news of Betul's terror spread widely and hunters came from adjoining villages to try their luck and skill, but had so far met with no success.

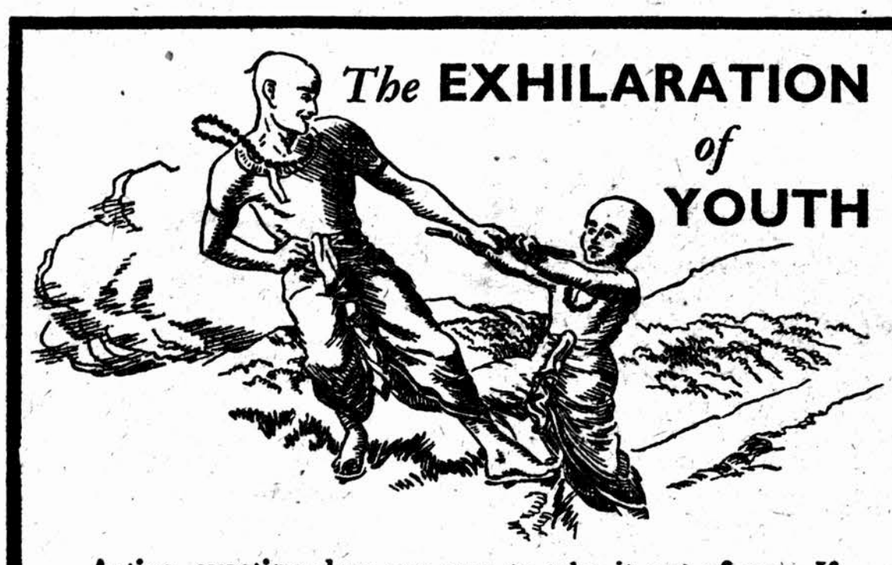
These boys, who came to me, were a few of the would-be rescuers. They had been over a week in Betul, so they told me, but though they had heard the beast's growling and roaring every night, they had not yet seen it. That night, however, there was some festivity or other in their own village and they—probably their adventurous spirit damped by disappointment—had decided to go and return the next day.

Having kept their guns in a corner of my verandah, they went away; and their story having made little impression on me, it was not long before I had quite forgotten it and gone tranquilly to bed.

Being tired as I was, I soon fell asleep and slept soundly and undisturbed for a pretty good part of the night. But, presently it must have been fairly past midnight—I was roused from slumber by some great sound; on my waking, however, I heard nothing and thinking I might have been dreaming, I turned in my bed.

(Continued on Page 32)

In their special equipment for high-altitude flying, two British pilots prepare to take off. They are the "Weathermen" of the Royal Air Force, who, in twice-daily flights from England, provide information that is of great value to Britain's armed forces.



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Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

PROPER YEAR FOR SOCCER

(By J. C. MAITRA)

With a heavy monsoon this season the time-worn question of year for soccer has cropped up once again. Everybody interested in football is talking about it. The condition of the Cooperage ground has been atrocious for some days. And the less we talk about the St. Xavier's ground at Parel the better. You cannot blame those who are responsible for their maintenance. They have spared no pains to keep them in excellent condition. But Jupiter Pluvius has made all their efforts futile by sending down torrents of rain every now and then. This put the exponents of the barefooted style of play in a miserable plight. All that they could do was to blame the Clerk of the Weather for his unkind and unsporting behaviour!

MY SHARE OF BLAME

The supporters and advocates of the booted play have been blaming the barefooted players for not arming themselves against monsoon conditions. On a slushy and slippery ground, boots are of the utmost help. If the barefooted players hadn't to use boots, they would not have found themselves in the predicament they were in. Some people have blamed me as one of the pioneers of Indian football in Bombay for not introducing boots right from the start. I admit the mistake, but I am not sorry for it. Because if we had taken to boots in those early days, Indian football would not have spread so widely and improved so quickly as it has done in recent years.

BOMBAY'S PROGRESS

As I said on previous occasions Indians in Bombay took up football in right earnest when they saw Mohun Bagan in action in 1923. The barefooted play of the visitors from Calcutta simply took them off their feet. Nothing the soldiers showed them could mesmerise them so much. The style seemed to suit their genius and understanding thoroughly. They may not have succeeded in attaining that high standard of perfection yet. But they have gained an amount of proficiency which deserves our admiration. If pursued further they are sure to reach the classical stage at no distant date. They need our help and encouragement to do so.

A NOVEL METHOD

But as I have said before, howsoever superior in quality the bare-footed play may be on a dry ground, it loses most of its effectiveness on a sodden field. Having regard to the fact that soccer is a monsoon game, it would be courting disaster to continue playing with an admitted handicap. Mohan Bagan and many other famous clubs have paid the penalty for years together for persisting in the popular style of play. It is, I believe, the Mahomedan Sporting of Calcutta who first broke away from the traditions and introduced a new system—the boot-cum-barefooted play. It has proved so successful that it compels us to study its technique carefully.

ADMIRABLE SOLUTION

The time-honoured custom has been, it must be remembered, to play with boots. It is so all over the world. India is, perhaps, the only country in the world to revel in the game with bare feet. The principal reason for its introduction might have been economic. But the short height and light weight of the people of Bengal, where the game took the first root, had not a little to do with the discarding of the boots. They found the imported boots too heavy and cumbrous which reduced their national characteristic of nippiness a good deal. They, therefore, designed a new lightweight patent which suits them admirably.

THE TALE BEHIND

Now they have learnt to use them with perfect ease. The only thing they seem to have lost is a certain amount of speed. On a rain-soaked ground it does not matter very much. Their opponents are as much at a disadvantage as they themselves. On the other hand, they have surmounted the long-standing difficulty they felt with bare feet. At the same time they have retained their overwhelming superiority on a dry ground. We have seen the Mahomedan Sporting and the Mohun Bagan adapting themselves into wet and dry conditions with the utmost care. But the change is not so easy as it looks. Behind it lies a strenuous period of practice and constant training in both.

REASON FOR IT

One may reasonably ask, why bother about barefooted play when boots put you on a par with the outside world. If you can master the booted style, you may be able to beat the rest of the world. Perhaps our stalwart brethren from the North-Western Frontier, who have adopted the Western system completely, may be able to achieve that end. But for the undersized people of the lower part of the Peninsula, the matter is not so promptly soluble. The latter have to make up their handicap by their inherent nippiness. This they cannot do by burdening themselves with a pair of boots. For them there is no other alternative but to adopt the joint plan.

OUR WEAKNESS

Then the question arises about our defence. It has been found that our defenders cannot tackle their opponents courageously enough with bare feet. Players like Gostho Paul Balai Chatterjee and Noor Mahomed are rare. Though unshod, they could tackle anybody without the least hesitation. We cannot expect the same amount of daring from everybody. Even if we did, there is always the possibility of injury. It must be noted that the defenders get it more than the attackers. It is, therefore, safer to protect oneself against inevitable injuries. Many experts now hold that a mixture of booted and barefooted players would enhance the strength of a team considerably.

NEED FOR EXPERIMENTS

Experiments are being made in all directions. A nation which hopes to beat the rest of the world cannot afford to sit idle or pursue methods which have failed to produce the desired result. Unfortunately, the War in Europe has slowed down the march of progress. Nobody knows how long it will take to hail back peace in the world and resume our normal activities. Still we must proceed as far as we can, keeping our objective always in view. It is for our clubs and players, as much for the authorities, to place the high ideal before them and strive their utmost to attain it and thereby enhance the prestige of our motherland.

GRATIFYING SPECTACLE

It is, indeed, gratifying to note that boots are now being adopted in all parts of the country. They may not have all acquired great proficiency in their use yet. It is only a question of time when they would succeed in doing so. But what about Bombay? Our players—I mean Indian players, of course—are still persisting with barefooted play. I am sure the W. I. A. A. Staff fully realised the futility of their science when they were deprived of their hold on the Satiranjan Shield the other day by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The Y. M. C. A. has done well to change their barefooted defenders with booted men after the outbreak of the monsoon.

BOMBAY'S DUTY

The process must continue after the season is over. First class players, especially first division teams, must take up the question seriously. Every one must learn to play with boots on. Those who love to play with bare feet and can do so exceptionally well may be permitted to revel in them when the conditions are dry. There must be systematic training and methodical team-building and then only our standard will rise high and strength increase. I know that it will not be possible for all our teams to adopt the above proposal. The inevitable problem of finance will come in their way. But those who can afford should not allow the question to stand by default.

MYSORE'S HISTORIC THRONE

Legend Says Pandavas Of Epic Age Had Sat On It

The throne in Mysore which His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore worships in connection with his assumption of powers on Sept. 8 is an object of great interest and reverence in the Palace. It is believed to have been the throne of the Pandavas who ruled at Hastinapur in the Epic Age.

A King named Kampula Raja had taken it from that city and buried it at Penukonda. The foundation of Vijayanagar Empire discovered it in 1336 A.D. and had it for nearly a century and a half. Then it was carried by Srirangaraya to Seringapatam. In 1609 Raja Wodiyar invaded Seringapatam, defeated Srirangaraya and seated himself on the jewelled throne. Since then it has been used by his successors on all ceremonial occasions.

Throne Described

"The throne is adorned with golden plantain posts and golden mango leaves; has a bird set with jewels at the top of the shaft of the umbrella; is rendered charming by female figures at the sides of the flight of steps; has pearl tassels around the umbrella; has a tortoise seat; yalis on the sides and creepers on four sides; has on the east face elephants, on the south horses, on the west infantry and on the north chariots, has Brahma on the south, Siva on the north, and Vishnu in the middle; Vijaya and other four lions, two 'Sarabhas', two horses and four swans at the angles; and is beautified by the figures of the regents of the directions and Naga nymphs".

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words **SPECIAL REDUCTION** in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the 'SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No — "The Bombay Chronicle" must be paid for The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion No responsibility for any mistake oversight misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to become Sub-Engineers, Overseers, Accountants by Post. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (13443)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING.
SESSION BEGINS FROM OCTOBER, 1940.
LIMITED NUMBER OF SEATS.
Enrol at once for a complete and thorough practical training. This Institute has installed the latest Marconi Wireless apparatus of the same type as that in the Govt. Examination centre at Alipore. Apply for Illustrated Prospectus with five annas stamps to the Principal, The George Telegraph Training Institute, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta Dental College 114, Lower Circular Road. Matric passed students may now be admitted according to the new rules of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (3197)

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (13594)

Auction

EASTERN AUCTION Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 11-30 A.M. (S. T.) at Maskati Mahal Lohar Chawl, Opp. Hararwala Building, of complete Bungalow furniture. Godrej steel cabinet, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine. Corona portable typewriter. Fire proof safe, Chesterfield Sets, Remington typewriter, Wardrobes, Wrist watches, Hand Harmoniums, Dining table and Chairs, etc.

BUNGALOW NO. 39-F, 35-G, AND 1-G IN MODEL TOWN (LAHORE).

The above double storied buildings centrally situated near Club Building and Mall with land 2 kanals, 4 kanals and 6 kanals respectively will be auctioned in the Club premises Model Town on 6th October, 1940, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Minimum reserve price of these is Rs. 9,000; 11,000 and 15,000 respectively. One-fourth price will be payable at spot. Balance within a week. Sale subject to approval. Purchasers will have to become members of the Society by paying Rs. 100/-. Other conditions will be announced at the time of auction. (3183)

FREE

Just send 2 annas stamps to get miraculous medicines of any sexual or venereal disease free for trial so that you may be convinced of their action before you spend and may not be deceived as at other places. Gonorrhoea magically cured in a week without trial

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GOLD MEDALIST
& Famous Sex Specialist
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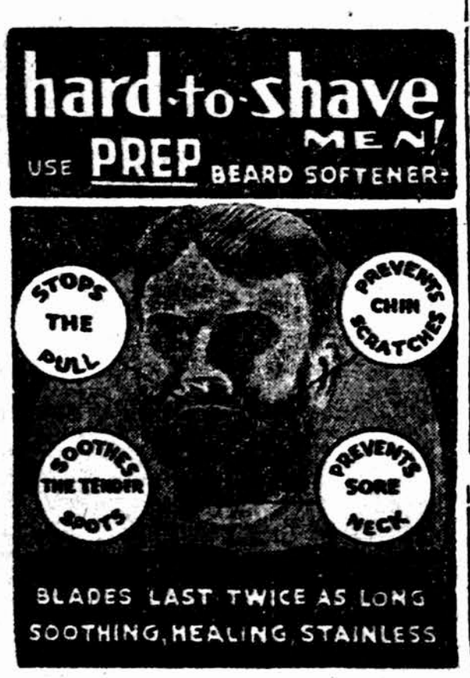

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis treated radically. External application reduces size and pain at once. No operation. Many sufferers benefited. Rs. 2. Kaviraj Shastri, Kanchrapara, Bengal. (3233)

365 FINANCIAL.

Wanted—A financier to invest Rs. 5,000/- Income monthly Rs. 600/- Guaranteed. Apply Box 13597, "Bombay Chronicle."

8 DROWNED IN BOAT COLLISION

BRAHMANBARIA, Aug. 29.

News of a drowning tragedy, involving about 14 people of whom eight have died, in a "beel" known as Medir Howar, has been received here from Nasirnagar. The bodies have also been brought here The party was proceeding towards Nirnagar, their own village, in a boat which went down on Tuesday night, due to a collision with another running at full speed from the opposite direction.

A man with his wife and three children and an old woman with her two grand children were the victims. The others were rescued —A. P

BRITAIN DETERMINED TO BEAT AXIS POWERS

BOMBAY, August 30.

First Secretary of the British Embassy at two war Capitals (Berlin and later The Hague) in succession (including ten months under Sir Nevile Henderson in Berlin at the peak of the world crisis), Mr. Adrian Holman. C.M.G., M.C., is now in India "en route" to Iraq to take up his new appointment as First Secretary.

Questioned as to the feelings in England following the continued series of disasters on the Continent, Mr. Holman said that he had gained only one impression—the single idea of every one in the country to get on with the job and put their backs into it to achieve the successful outcome of the war against the Axis.—A. P.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	14,48,244-10-10
Collection on August 31	10,216-14- 0
Grand Total	14,58,461- 9- 1

Oldest Member Of Lahore Bar Dead

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

Death occurred to-day of Dr. Nandalal, one of the oldest members of the Lahore High Court Bar. He was a member of the first Indian Legislative Assembly, and always stood for popular cause.

Dr. Nandalal was operated for enlarged prostate glands and complications set in. He was 72 years at the time of his death.—United Press.

Hindu Sabha Protests Against Ban On Volunteers

BOMBAY, August 31

The Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha in the course of a resolution "condemns the ban imposed by the Government on military parades and drill by volunteer organisations, and urges the Government immediately to withdraw the restriction on Ramsena (Hindu Militia) and such other organisations as they have been non-aggressive and peaceful, in order to restore the confidence of the Hindus as regards the policy of the Government towards them."

A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy.—United Press.

COMMUNICATIONS MEMBER FOR BOMBAY.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Sir Andrew Clow, Communications Member, leaves Simla monsoon tour on Thursday, September 12, and after visiting Bombay, Poona, Trichinopoly, Cochin, Madras, Nagpur, and Jhansi returns to Simla on September 29.—A. P.

REORGANISATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Dr. Gurumurthi On 19th Century Notions

MADANAPALLE, August 31

"We must become forces capable of arousing in the youth of the country that noble ambition to pledge themselves, forgetting all self-interest, to the betterment of society" observed Dr. D. Gurumurthi, presiding over the sixteenth annual Educational Conference, Chittoor District, held at Madanpalle today which was attended by a large number of teachers.

"Our Educational Department" said Dr. Gurumurthi, "is pursuing a policy of uniformity by compulsory syllabus and its inspectorate with the nineteenth century notions of school management and educational psychology."

"A dead uniformity is the deathknell of education", he added.

He advocated a thorough reorganisation of education—elementary, secondary and university—in order to suit the changing conditions.

He commended the Wardha system of education to rural areas while, he said, he would prefer a different course to suit town boys. —A. P.

TO-DAY'S HARTAL IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, August 30.

The General Secretary of the City Congress Committee has issued an appeal to the citizens of Cawnpore to observe complete hartal on September 1, as a protest against the ban imposed on the drill of volunteers.

Durga Dutt, "the Jathedar" of the Maheswari Mahal Ward Congress Volunteer Corps, was arrested this evening while drilling volunteers under his command.

A meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore was held this evening in Tilak Hall to protest against to-day's arrests of officers of the Congress Seva Dal.

CONGRESS SEVA DAL

A resolution was adopted stating that the activities of the Congress Seva Dal will continue as usual in a non-violent manner in accordance with the instructions of the Congress Working Committee.—A. P.

REUNION OF SIND WITH BOMBAY

KARACHI, August 31

A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been announced to the fund created for the purpose of propaganda in connection with the movement for the reunion of Sind with Bombay by Mr. Shamdas P. Gidwani, President of the Karachi Hindu Maha Sabha.—United Press.

Health Sub-Committee Concludes Deliberations

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The National Planning Committee met this morning under the Chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and concluded discussion on the Public Health Sub-Committee's Report. They will be adopting a resolution on the same.

In the evening the Committee is discussing on the 'Woman's Role in National Planning.'

Inquiry Into Hyderabad Students' Police Trouble

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Rescy.): August 31.

The trouble arising from the students of the Osmania University after coming to a clash with the Police at three places resulting in injuries being received by both parties has to some extent subsided The University is closed for five days commencing from to-day Meanwhile Government intend appointing an Enquiry Commission into the present unhappy episode On behalf of the students a list of demands is placed into the hands of the Chancellor of the University.

Enemy Raids On London Beaten Off

Usual 'Hot Reception' Given By R. A. F.!

Raiders Sent Crashing Into Sea: 46 Shot Down Yesterday

LONDON, August 31

Nazis resumed their attack this morning when a formation of about a dozen bombers escorted by at least twenty Messerschmitts swept over a south-east England area.

Ten minutes later a stronger force of bombers followed, accompanied by about thirty fighters. The Messerschmitts could be plainly seen manoeuvring in the bright morning sky.

The first formation of bombers was led by four machines in diamond shape, the rest following in threes.

Half an hour later the raiders returned scattered all over the sky, heavily engaged by British fighters.—

An air raid alarm was sounded in London area for the third time on Saturday in the early afternoon. Shortly before the third air raid alarm sounded, enemy planes were heard over London area. German planes were heard droning at a great height. Bursts of machinegun fire indicated that they had been engaged by British fighters. The enemy then dived out of the sun, and was heard roaring down, and several explosions resembling those of bombs occurred. After about half a minute the raiders appeared to have been driven off.

It is learned that during the second air raid on London today the enemy planes that were driven off in the South-east actually failed to reach the capital.

EXPLOSIONS IN LONDON STREETS

One enemy plane which dived out of the clouds in London's third air raid of today, dropped bombs on a quarter of London area. The streets were crowded with shoppers. Sirens had not been sounded when explosions occurred. Women and children rushed for shelter and the fire brigade and A.R.P. services immediately turned out. The plane loomed away after the first explosion and then other explosions —four or five—followed. Seven minutes after the last bomb was dropped the alarm went.

A heavy cloud of dust swept across the quarter.Buildings in the centre of the quarter were shaken and glasses on hotel tables were upset.

A fierce air battle developed over a southeast area during the warning which was still on. Within ten minutes a large formation of enemy bombers were smashed up by gunfire and British fighters. It is believed that several enemy planes were brought down. Others—their formation broken—were scattered. Five parachutes were seen descending. Some scraps were fought close to the ground.

"COLOSSAL SIGHT"

An eyewitness told Reuter's reporter that the sight was 'colossal'. No sooner had the enemy appeared than anti-aircraft gunners set about them with a terrific barrage followed very soon by Spitfires An eyewitness estimated that

(Continued on page 22)

46 PLANES SHOT DOWN ON SATURDAY

LONDON, Aug. 31.

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT 46 ENEMY AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN BY FIGHTERS TO-DAY.—REUTER.

Berlin Bombed For Two Hours

Large Number Of Bombs Dropped: Outbreaks Of Huge Fires

LONDON, AUG. 31.

LAST NIGHT'S BRITISH AIR ATTACK ON BERLIN WAS THE MOST INTENSE YET EXPERIENCED ACCORDING TO THE CHIEF OF THE BERLIN POLICE, BRITISH BOMBERS CAUSED MORE DAMAGE THAN ON THE PREVIOUS NIGHTS. NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENTS SPEAK OF AT LEAST TWO STREETS BEING BARRICADED IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE PUBLIC FROM ASSESSING THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

TWO-HOUR RAID

The air raid over Berlin lasted for two hours. Berliners were awakened by anti-aircraft fire. The chief of the Berlin Police told an American journalist that more bombs were dropped which caused more damage in less time than on the previous nights. Large fires were seen burning in the south-east of the city. The British pilots used bolder tactics than before.—Reuter.

BRITISH BOMBERS ATTACK BERLIN

STOCKHOLM.—British bombers attacked their Berlin objectives last night in waves at half-hourly intervals, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Dagens Nyheter. The first alarm was sounded shortly after 01-00 hours. It was a clear starlit night and violent explosions were heard. People hurried into shelters and intense anti-aircraft fire opened. All clear was sounded at 03-20 hours.—Reuter.

Rumania Stupefied At Betrayal

WAVE OF INDIGNATION AT VIENNA 'DICTAT'

BUCHAREST, Aug. 31.

Following the axis "ultimatum" to Rumania and the Vienna arbitration award, it is believed that a change of Government is imminent.

It is considered that the Gigurti Cabinet has been clearly deceived in its pro-Axis policy. The Rumanian people have been led to expect nothing but benefits from the new alignment with the axis powers, but already it is felt that the country has been betrayed.

At the same time many feel that an alternative Government—one led by Doctor Maniu, the peasant lader, for example—would now have neither effect nor purpose. Dr. Maniu spent some hours with King Carol last night and to-day but nothing is known officially regarding the consultations.

All night long the King and his Councillors considered the Axis terms and they appear to have had no option but to resign themselves to what one person described "yet another gigantic Nazi treachery".

German Troops May Occupy Transylvania

The possibility of German troops occupying Transylvania is not ruled out as the Axis is aware of the intense hostility which immediate Hungarian occupation might arouse.

The Rumanian public has been kept completely in the dark about the events on the Soviet frontier apart from yesterday's official communique admitting evacuation of civil institutions. The latest reports from the frontier state all was again calm and the Soviet troops, alleged to have fired on Rumanian detachments, have returned to their former positions.

NAZI TROOPS ON SOVIET BORDER

BUCHAREST, Aug. 31.

The first reaction at Bucharest to the Rumanian capitulation to the Axis ultimatum was one of stupefaction at the extent of the betrayal.

Rumania has lost territory with some two and threequarters of a million inhabitants of whom at least 150.000 are Rumanians and one million Hungarians, while Hungary has gained a vast bridge running into Rumanian territory.

It is reliably reported that the Gefmans have cocentrated troops at Pyor and also along the Soviet frontier in occupied Poland.

According to well-informed Bucharest circles it is now expected that German troops may occupy certain strategical points in Transylvania to ensure that no serious trouble arises.

Stormy Scenes

It is now revealed that Germany demanded Rumania's acceptance of her arbitration without even communicating to her representatives what form it would take.

There were undoubtedly some stormy scenes during the meeting at the Royal Palace and it is alleged that at least one of those present predicted that there would be a revolution in the country should Rumania submit without a struggle.

Industrially and economically Rumania's loss by the cession of Transylvanian territory is heavy. Hungary receives a large wheat area and also gold and mica mines at Baimare. A great part of Rumania's western defences will also vanish.

The loss of southern Dobruja which must be announced in a few days is nothing compared with to-day's tragic events.

The Rumanian Government was confronted with an ultimatum that it must accept arbitration by Germany and Italy. Left without a single friend to whom she could turn, Rumania bowed to the inevitable and her delegates were instructed to accept terms dictated by the "arbitrators".

These terms give Hungary practically all she demanded, namely, about the 19,000 square miles of territory she claimed for years and which has actually a majority of Rumanian inhabitants. Shorn also of Bessarabia, Northern Dobrudja, Northern Bukovina and Southern Dobrudja, Rumania is now practically shrunk to the limits of her frontiers of 1912.

Communication With Bucharest Cut Up

In the meantime, according to a Belgrade message, telephonic communication with Bucharest is broken off from six p.m.

Teleki And Csaky Welcomed At Budapest

BUDAPEST, Aug. 31.

Count Teleki and Count Csaky were accorded an enthusiastic reception when they arrived here last night from Vienna. German and Italian flags flew in the streets besides the Hungarian flag. Great crowds demonstrated outside the German and Italian Legations. Church bells were rung.

Count Teleki stated that the decision with regard to Hungary's claims was reached more easily than had been hoped for.—Reuter.

Germany Gets Danubian Trade Outlet To Black Sea

The "Times", commenting on the Vienna Agreement says.—If Rumania and Hungary had agreed between themselves upon a settlement regarding the exchange of population and alteration of frontier, their agreement might have been enduring and their friendship lasting.

Probably for the very reason that unity means strength for the smaller nations, in that part of Europe, the Axis Powers have chosen to substitute one grievance for another. Germany now "guarantees" the remaining frontiers of Rumania. She thus secures for herself a Danubian trade outlet to the Black Sea, and obtains the quiescence of both the countries, which supply her with so much raw material.—Reuter

GREECE GETTING FULLY PREPARED

ATHENS, Aug. 31.

It is announced that Greece is calling up officers of 1924 to 1923 classes for one months' training as from September 11, as part of the general movement towards full preparedness.—Reuter.

Mahatma's Message To "Frontier Gandhi"

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan To Attend Congress Cabinet And A. I.C. C. Meetings

PESHAWAR, Aug. 30.

It is learned that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is leaving the Frontier Province in the second week of September to attend the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee on special invitation.

CALL FROM WARDHA

It is mentioned here that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who recently received a telegram from Mahatma Gandhi inviting him to Wardha for holding some important consultation, has since been in constant communication with the latter. He has postponed an immediate visit to Wardha, in view of his province-wide tour fixed to commence from September 1 in connection with organisational work of the Congress.—United Press.

Frontier Assembly Members' Meeting

PESHAWAR, Aug. 31.

Dr. Khan Sahib. ex-Premier of the Frontier Province and leader of the Assembly Congress Party, has to-day issued invitations to all members of the Assembly irrespective of affiliations including the Muslim League, Hindus, Sikhs and Nationalists, for a meeting to be held on September 8 in the Committee room of the Assembly to endorse the latest Congress Working Committee resolution

Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier, left for Abbottabad this morning. —United Press.

WHILE OTHERS FIGHT, LET US WORK

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Aug. 31.

"I am clear in my mind that our psychology must become quite different and our main efforts should be to accept Mr. Amery's challenge and build ourselves into a single nation without any intervention on the part of Great Britain, without asking their help to set our house in order, without asking them to be intermediaries between the Muslim League and the Congress, without even any national demand. I am naturally, therefore, interested in developing the correct national spirit without the slightest compromise on the question of independence."

This view was expressed to me by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Congress President, discussing the Azad-Linlithgow correspondence. Mr. Iyengar added: "While other people are engaged in a war, it is time for us to investigate our racial and other defects and establish a new national structure. We must become permanently military-minded to a reasonable degree and thoroughly in tune with highest types of scientific industrial efficiency".

Mr. Iyengar in conclusion asked: "What constitution can be made till we get complete independence. Can there be a permanent political constitution prior to the establishment of independence? What would that constitution be worth?

"I must congratulate Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on his dignified and self-respecting attitude towards Lord Linlithgow. I hope he will have in his view the great organisation and future of India as well."

WHAT CONGRESS DEMAND MEANT

MASULIPATAM, August 29

"The Secretary of State for India committed a mistake when he took the Congress demand for a National Government at the Centre to mean that it was a demand for Responsible Government", observed Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, ex-Member of the Congress Working Committee, addressing a meeting here.

Explaining the Congress position the speaker said what the Congress Working Committee demanded was Representative Government at the Centre and not Responsible Government and the Government had no reason to turn down "even this moderate demand."—A. P.

NAGPUR PROTEST

NAGPUR. August 31

At a public meeting held at Kamptee last night a resolution was adopted protesting against the recent statement of His Excellency the Viceroy.—United Press.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCY

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, August 31

In anticipation of official action against the Congress Volunteers' Camp at Chandpur Salori, the District Congress Committee held an emergent meeting and appointed a sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Lal Bahadur Shashtri, M.L.A., Narbada Prasad Singh, Salegram Jaiswal and Radhey Shyam Pathak to carry on the work of the Congress in the district.

A suggestion was made at the meeting that the Committee should start Volunteers' Camps in ten places in the district if Government took any action against the Chandpur Camp. Several volunteers also attended the committee meeting. They were garlanded after the meeting and given a sort of sendoff in anticipation of their going to jail.

Acharya Kripalani addressed the volunteers on non-violence 127 volunteers are attending the camp. There are four directors.

SUBHAS TO APPEAR IN COURT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

An application has been filed against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the Alipore Court by Mr. J. D. Dutt, Sub-Inspector of the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police, alleging that Mr. Bose had committed a prejudicial act within the meaning of Rule 44 of the Defence of India Rules by delivering speeches on February 22 and 24 at Beliaghata.

A warrant has been issued for producing Mr. Bose before Mr. V. N. Rajan, Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, on September 10. —United Press.

Defence Act Toll

War On Quami Seva Dal

Asst. Camp Director And Instructor Arrested

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

Mr. Jagdish Prasad, Assistant Camp Director of the Quami Seva Dal Instructors' Training Camp being held here, and Mr. Ram Dulare were arrested here this afternoon under Section 58 of the Defence of India Rules (Unlawful Drilling) for the defiance of Government Order banning drilling by non-official volunteer organisations.

K. D. Malaviya Arrested

Keshava Deo Malaviya, M.L.A. (U.P.) Secretary of the U. P. P. C. C. and the Camp Director of the Qaumi Seva Dal, instructors' Training Camp, was arrested later on at his residence under Section 58 of the Defence of India Rules (unlawful drilling). This brings the total number of arrests to three.

Dr. K. N. Katju, former Minister of U.P., the Hon. Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon and Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh, President of the Allahabad District Congress Committee, were present at the residence of Mr. Keshava Deo Malaviya at the time of his arrest and bade him farewell.

Mr. Malaviya was garlanded. Mr. Ram Dulare, arrested earlier, was an Assistant Camp Director. Mr. S. N. Aga, the City Deputy Superintendent of Police, personally effected the arrests, and took the three persons to the Malaka District Jail.

The camp held its usual parade this morning and in the afternoon Dr. K. N. Katju addressed the volunteers.

The first arrests were made soon after Dr. Katju's address.—A. P.

"HINDUSTAN RED ARMY" MAN JAILED

NAGPUR, Aug. 31.

Shamlal who was arrested in connection with the activities of the Hindusthan Red Army, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

U. P. CONGRESS CHIEF SENTENCED

FATEGARH, Aug. 31.

Srikrishnadatt Paliwal, M.L.A., (Central), President of the U. P. Congress Committee, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine in default to two months' further rigorous imprisonment, by the District Magistrate of Farrukhabad under Section 188 I.P.C.

It may be recalled that Mr. Paliwal was being tried for the defiance of an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C.—United Press.

'FORWARD BLOC' WORKER RELEASED

PESHAWAR, Aug. 31.

Mr. H. D. Chatterjee, a Forward Bloc worker, was released this morning from the Central Prison, Peshawar, after serving an imprisonment of six months, in connection with the Ghalladher Kisan 'Satyagraha' in which he was charged with defaming police forces.—United Press.

TWO PERSONS JAILED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

On a charge of delivering objectionable speeches in Calcutta on May 15 and 17, respectively, Provash Chandra Sen Gupta and Santisingh Roy were convicted today by the Additional District Magistrate at Alipur. The Magistrate sentenced Sen Gupta to six months' and Roy to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused are prominent members of the Provincial Forward Bloc.—A. P.

Case Against Madras M.L.A. Withdrawn

COIMBATORE, Aug. 30.

It is understood that the case against Mr. C. P. Subbiah M.L.A., a former Secretary of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, has been withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor on receipt of an order from the Government.

It will be remembered that Mr. Subbiah was arrested by the police under the Defence of India Act in respect of a speech delivered by him on May 7 last at Coimbatore and let on bail by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Coimbatore.—A. P.

13 ARRESTED IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, August 31

Ten volunteers of the Sadar Bazar Ward, including Mr. Babulal Sharma, the Jathedar, were arrested this evening under the Defence of India Rules for defying the ban imposed on the drilling of non-official volunteer organisations.

The total arrests made in Cawnpore in this connection is thirteen. —A. P.

Hindustan Scouts Association Exempted

MADRAS August 31

The Government of Madras have issued an order exempting the Hindustan Scout Association, from the ordinance banning performance of any exercise, movement, evolution or drill of a military nature by volunteer organisations.—A. P.

Queen Wilhelmina's Birthday Celebrations

LONDON, Aug. 31.

All wearing orange emblems, several thousand Dutchmen in London are celebrating Queen Wilhelmina's sixty-eighth birthday to-day. In Holland these anniversaries are normally bank holidays. Because of the tragedy which has overcome her country, the Queen signified her intention of celebrating her birthday privately and quietly, but services in her honour was held in three of the London churches.—Reuter.

29 Men Aboard "Boliver" Safely Landed: 18 Missing

RANGOON, Aug. 31.

The Chief Officer and 28 men aboard the ill-fated "Boliver", were landed by one of the ship's boats in Sinma in Bassein district, according to a local paper.

Another boat with 18 men is reported to be missing. "S. S. Boliver" was 'en route' to Rangoon from Calcutta with a cargo of coal when tragedy overtook it.—"SECOND BOAT WITH 18 SAFE"

It has been officially announced that a second boat with 18 men who were aboard the S. S. "Bolivar" is also safe.—A. P.

Twenty Strikers Arrested

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

About 20 Union workers and strikers were arrested to-day, in connection with the strike of the scavengers and other labour staff of the Calcutta Corporation which has been going on for the last six days. There was no other development in the situation.—A. P.

Six And Half Hours' Air Raid On Friday

HEAVY TOLL OF GERMAN AIRCRAFT

LONDON, August 31.

An Air Ministry Communique says: Further reports show that 62 enemy aircrafts were destroyed in the attack on this country on Friday; 58 were shot down by our fighters and four by anti-aircraft guns.

Nineteen of our fighters were lost, but it is known that the pilots of ten are safe.

The Air Ministry News Service states that the R. A. F. all-Canadian squadron put in useful hours of work on Friday afternoon. In a single patrol they destroyed eight Messerschmitt 110 and three Heinkel 111 bombers, also finishing off a fourth Heinkel which had already been attacked and damaged by another squadron.

They suffered no casualties either to the pilots or to their Hurricane planes.

Air raid is still continuing early this morning. Lone raiders were several times caught by searchlights beams and subjected immediately to intense anti-aircraft fire. One enemy raider was seen to dive crazily after being subjected to a heavy barrage.

The raid ended at 3-50 a. m. having lasted 6 hours and 39 minutes.

More searchlights than ever before were seen in action to-night during the fourth air raid of Friday which is a record for London hitherto.

Two nuisance raiders were flitting to and fro dropping bombs and flares on the outskirts of the capital.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire was frequently heard and there was great cheering in a London street when a raider was caught by searchlights and anti-aircraft fired upon it.

An Air Ministry Communique late to-night stated reports that the total number of enemy aircraft destroyed on Thursday was 11. The number of enemy aircraft destroyed in air attacks on this country during August now exceeds 1,000.

It is learned to-night that ten enemy planes were destroyed in London area during the third warning in the metropolis and that 700 German planes participated in to-day's daylight raids on Britain.

OVER 200 PLANES WERE COUNTED IN MASS FORMATION OVER SOUTH-EAST AT ONE TIME DURING THE AFTERNOON.

It is officially stated that Spitfire and Hurricane pilots shot down 32 enemy bombers and fighters. One Hurricane pilot was killed by Messerschmitt fighter pilots after he had baled out.

The British pilot had jumped by parachute from 15,000 feet. As he floated down, three Messerschmitts swooped on him and opened fire on his swaying figure. His body was riddled with bullets.

Late to-night enemy planes were reported over 11 towns in addition to the London area—three in the Midlands, three in the south-east, two in south-west, one in north-east, one in north-west and one in Wales.

Enemy planes are reported to have been shot down in London area to-night.

High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on the outskirts of London to-night.

A hospital is reported to have been hit by fire bombs but it is not yet known whether a fire resulted.

52 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN ON FRIDAY

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The total number of enemy aircraft destroyed in Friday's air battles is 62.

During the Friday night raid on London, a German plane was shot down in a suburb. High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped. Enemy planes were reported over at least 16 provincial towns. Bombs were dropped on three towns in north-west England, demolishing houses and causing fires.—Reuter.

R. A. F.'s Striking Power Foils Duce's Dream

ITALIAN NAVAL WORKSHOPS AT MASSAWA BOMBED

NEW YORK, August 30.

Italy's position regarding air defence is discussed by the "Saint Louis Globe and Democrat" which writes:—

"Sgr. Mussolini must give more attention to his air defences. His dream of a great African Empire cannot materialise if audacious British aviators destroy the industries that furnish the supplies he needs for his military adventures and what of the morale of the Italian people?

They were extremely reluctant to enter the war and only a few days ago were told that Germany would bring the conflict to an end by conquering the English in a short time.

Now bombs smash their factories and Sgt. Gayda changes his tune. At the very time when Hitler claims his striking at London, British airmen attack Berlin, Turin and Milan".—Reuter.

LONDON v BERLIN

CROWDS WATCH WITH INTEREST R. A. F. FIGHTS AGAINST NAZI PLANES

LONDON, August 31.

It was in a spirit akin to spectators at a sporting event that most Londoners watched to-day's raids.

Notwithstanding authoritative statements that the R. A. F. will eschew mere spectacular reprisals and will concentrate steadily on military targets, the average Londoner preferred to regard it as a contest of London versus Berlin and, in view of this morning's newspaper accounts of British pilots' narratives of the drubbing which they were confident they had inflicted on Berlin on Wednesday night, everybody in London was excitedly anticipating "a return visit". The complete disdain for the raiders every where was obvious.

Here and there little groups stood at the entrance to street shelters but for the most part after the siren were sounded London continued normally—hurrying buses and taxis and sauntering pedestrians. The privileged section of the populace, however, were those in the outer suburbs whom no amount of official persuasion could keep in the shelters once the raiders came into view.

CROWDS WATCH FIGHTS.

The behaviour of a typical "gallery" was related by a Reuter staff man. The interest of the crowd around the shelters became intense when dull thudding denoted that bombs were dropping in the distance. All eyes stared skywards as soon as they descried a formation of about a score of bombers like silver mosquitos high in the azure sky. "Here come the fighters," burst all lips as several slim-waisted Spitfires streaked across after the formation.

Bursting among the bombers the newcomers detached one. Two remained to deal with him. Tracer bullets like a ribbon of white smoke darted at the bomber who twisted, turned and dived but the Spitfires were quicker and in a few minutes the Quarty dived for the last time sending up a column of flame and smoke as it crashed. Meantime the squadron was receding in the distance but like a trapeze act, the fighters could still be seen zooming and diving and detaching another bomber or two for a "kill".

Several other districts saw a bomber squadron further depleted and six raiders were reported to have been shot down in one place while they were attempting to locate a factory. One crashed in the roadway.

At least three bombers were seen to fall in flames in another district and a further raider's crew of four were killed when the machine crashed near a railway bridge. A member of the home guard was wounded in the leg by the flying bullets from another shot down in flames on London outskirts.—Reuter.

SECOND AIR RAID WARNING

LONDON, Aug. 31.

(10-00 G.M.T.). There was a second air raid warning in London area, and all-clear was sounded after 45 minutes. Enemy planes were also believed to be in the vicinity of a South-East Inland town.—Reuter.

ENEMY FACTORIES BOMBED

Details Of R. A. F. Raids

LONDON, August 31.

Further details of R. A. F. raids on enemy territories issued by the Air Ministry news service show that high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on the Krupp Works in Essen.

According to the pilot leading the aircraft, "There came four large explosions followed by two smaller ones. A large fire started immediately and two violent explosions followed."

The pilot who bombed Cologne Oil Works plainly saw a fire after his attack.

Another force bombed Duisburg electric power station which was set on fire.

Attacks were also made on a blast furnace near Bonn and aerodromes at Dusseldorf and Diest.

Bombers operating over France repeated the hit on Saint Nazaire oil tanks and there were many big explosions.

Enemy ships were also attacked at several points yesterday afternoon.

Fourteen trawlers and a larger ship were attacked from a thousand feet.

At Oberndorf a salvo of bombs fell between shipping and wharves and some minesweepers in port at Den Helder were bombed.—Reuter.

Large Fires Start Following R.A.F. Raid On Massawa

CAIRO, Aug. 31.

Some fighter opposition was encountered but the raid was pushed home to its conclusion. All our aircraft returned safely. A building was demolished and a large fire started as a result of a raid by R. A. F. bombers on Tandche in Italian East Africa.

Naval workshops at Massawa suffered direct hits during a raid by our bombers and three large fires were started.

A large formation of enemy bombers escorted by many fighters raided Malta yesterday. Some damage was done to civilian property but the casualties were only six civilians slightly wounded.—Reuter.

'Orphens' Casualties

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Official casualties on the submarine "Orphens" the loss of which was announced on Aug. 19 are five officers, 49 ratings and one Chinese steward missing, presumed to have been killed.—Reuter.

MACHINE-GUNNING OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES

Legation Cables Full Report To Washington

CAIRO, August 31.

A full report of the machine-gunning of the four American missionaries has been cabled to Washington by the American Legation at Cairo.—Reuter.

VICHY GOVERNMENT AND I. L. O.

BERNE, Aug. 31.

Because Canada is a belligerent country the Petain Government has intimated that it does not want French officials to form part of the group of International Labour Office now being evacuated to Canada.

This is revealed in a communication which the Petain Government has addressed to Mr. Winant, the American director of the I. L. O.—Reuter.

Gallantry Under Fire

Arms And Ammunition Saved From Blazing Train

LONDON, August 31.

The story of a gallant action in saving most of a blazing arms train was disclosed by the Ministry of Transport to-night.

One truck of a fifty-wagon ammunition train standing in south-England was hit by a high explosive bomb.

It was soon alight and it seemed nothing could prevent destruction of the whole train with dissastrous results to immediate neighbourhood.

Ganger George Keen who saw bombs falling from his home rushed to the spot, gathering assistance as he went. Within ten minutes the second and third trucks were blazing and small arms and ammunition were exploding.

The intense heat made it impossible to remove the wagons from the doomed end of the train and working almost naked for two hours the men uncoupled the wagons one by one and pushed them 300 yards to safety all the time in danger from the debris which shot in every direction as explosion followed explosion from the burning wagons.—Reuter.

Automatic Telephone Equipment For Cawnpore

SIMLA August, 31.

The "United Press" learns that the Posts and Telegraphs Department propose to instal an additional 500-line automatic telephone equipment at Cawnpore at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,57,000.—United Press.

BR. BLOCKADE TELLS ON GERMANY

LONDON, Aug. 30.

How German Manufacturers' efforts to land their merchandise in South America are being checkmated by British measures is outlined in a Board of Trade statement.

While German attempts to interrupt the passage of British shipments are being steadily baulked, the efficiency of the tightened British blockade is proving an insurmountable obstacle. German firms recently guaranteed to deliver goods next month but something has gone wrong with the timetable and the date has been postponed until next Spring. The change in date follows German attempts to purchase goods in the United States and even from South American warehouses to give the impression that orders are being filled from Europe.

The fact is that no German or German chartered ship has crossed the Atlantic for many months. On the other hand, at the present time over one million tons gross shipping is engaged in trade between the United Kingdom and the South American Continent. Over half the ships are of British register and the remainder belong to countries which have placed their ships at the disposal of the Allies.

In July 25 per cent more shipping left the United Kingdom for all ports in America than in the early part of 1940.—Reuter.

13 Killed When Bus Swept Away By River Flood

DHOLPUR, August 31.

Thirteen passengers are feared to have been drowned when a bus was swept away by strong current while crossing a swollen river says a report from Lavastaff.

The bodies remain untraced but the wreckage of the bus has been located.—A. P.

Exaggerated Reports Of Nazi Raids In American Papers

Air Warfare Shows Inefficacy Of German Raids In Distinct Contrast With R. A. F. Superiority

LONDON, August 31.

Londoners have been rather amused by the cables received from Buenos Aires and other south-American cities which have described Wednesday night as one in which millions of Londoners were kept to their shelters while Hitler's "nuisance raiders" cruised over the city. These messages have also asked where was the R. A. F.?

Although the night of Wednesday—Thursday gave to London the distinction of the longest air raid warning so far experienced the life of the metropolis followed its ordered course. Trains and other forms of transport maintained the services and rather than hurtling pell-mell to shelters, theatre and cinema audiences greeted managerial announcements of the air raid warning with good humoured laughter.

The shows went on and later the audiences joined the casts in impromptu concerts and dancing.

Restaurants proceeded with accustomed gaiety and elsewhere simple community singing winged away the hours.

As for the query, "Where was the R. A. F."? that is answered by another, "Where was the German Air Force when British bombers raided Berlin?"

The problem of intercepting night raiders is great and in point of fact neither the Air Ministry nor the German Air Command have succeeded in solving it.

Nevertheless, it must be remembered that when the Germans made the first of the big night attacks on London they chose the night of full moon. On that occasion British fighters brought down seven.

R. A. F. Shows Its Strength

British bombers who visit Berlin invite anti-aircraft fire merely because they flow low in order fully to determine the target but enemy night raiders over London have passed at over 25,000 feet because of the balloon barrage. For that reason British anti-aircraft fire has been restrained so as not to divulge the gun positions.

In the event of mass night raid over London anti-aircraft could be relied upon to put up a barrage of such proportions that the raiders would be driven off.

For the moment it seems that London is merely used by Germans as the point from which they plot the course to other centres and that bomb dropping has been indiscriminate.

What the R. A. F. can accomplish has been amply demonstrated in the series of raids to-day when British fighters and anti-aircraft guns beat back determined attempts by hundreds of German planes to pierce London's defences. No bomb was dropped on London and the German onslaught proved most costly to the enemy air force.—Reuter.

EQUIPPED FOR OFFENSIVE

Greenwood's Message As "We Enter Second Year Of War"

LONDON, Aug. 30.

"Hitler has challenged a nation that is without fear and a people who cannot be intimidated. We enter upon the second year of the war with justifiable faith that victory will be ours," this was the keynote of an inspiring message given to Reuter to-day by Mr. Arthur Greenwood as the first year of war draws to a close.

He said we have met and frustrated, we have inflicted and shall continue to inflict powerful and damaging counterblows. More important still we are equipping ourselves on an immense scale with formidable military and material resources which will enable us with confidence to enter upon an offensive after the battle for Britain has been won by us. We enter upon the second year of the war with justifiable faith in our accumulated power and with conviction sustained and fortified by experience that ours will be the victory and the cause of freedom will prevail."—Reuter.

BRITISH STEAMER TO LEAVE CANTON

CANTON, Aug. 30.

The Anglo-Japanese dispute over the holding up of the British-owned steamer "Fatshan" at Canton has been settled and the steamer is expected to leave for Hongkong next week. She was held up a month ago following a dispute over pilotage dues.—Reuter.

GERMANS REMOVED FROM U. S. SHIP

Shipping Company Baffled By British Action

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

A wireless message from the Captain of the American liner "Exochorda" says that British authorities in Bermuda removed three Germans from the vessel and they declined to give the reason.

The New York offices of the company owning the liner say that they have not been notified. They believe that it is the first time that the British have removed passengers from an American vessel.—Reuter.

Duke Of Kent Examines New Types Of U. S. Planes For Britain

LONDON, Aug. 30

The Duke of Kent who is serving as a Group Captain in the R. A. F. has visited a Royal Air Force station and examined two types of American aircraft now being delivered in quantity to the R. A. F. states the Air Ministry News Service.

The types are: the Brewster single seat fighter and the Douglas light bomber.

They will be known as the "Buffalo" and the "Boston."

The "Buffalo" was originally developed for use by the United States Navy as a deck landing fighter but will be developed by the R. A. F. as a land fighter.

The "Boston" is a twin-engined light bomber of unorthodox design.—Reuter.

Soviet Can't Believe It

Berlin Story Of German Air Battle Successes

MOSCOW, Aug. 31.

The Russian idea of Anglo-German air battles appears in the mouthpiece of the Soviet army "Red Star" which says, "Reports of great German successes cannot be accepted as the British Air Force is offering very serious resistance.

"Furthermore the British Navy is maintaining its bases on south and south-east coasts and sails the Channel and the Straits of Dover."

On the question of aerial blockade "Red Star" says, the German Air Force's task would be easy if shipping is confined to the Channel but a large number of aircraft would be required to attack the main trade routes to western and north-western ports.

Meantime the small air units now used by the Germans only give small results and will not secure air supremacy for Germany. —Reuter.

PAISH'S MYSTERY MISSION

Lothian Advises Him To Quit U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

Lord Lothian, British Ambassador, told Sir George Paish, the British Economist, that in the interests of better Anglo-American relations it would be better for him to leave the United States as soon as possible. A spokesman of the Department of Justice in Washington emphasised that Sir George Paish being in the United States as a private citizen, it could not order but only advise him to go home. This follows a statement by an official of the Department of Justice that investigation would be made into the allegation in the senate that Sir George Paish had come to America to get the United States into war. Sir George Paish on a subsequent statement to Reuter denied having said this and said that he was in America to get all the help he could from America short of war. —Reuter.

TURKISH VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

ISTANBUL, Aug. 31.

The Turkish Air Force is participating in to-day's annual victory celebrations for which the city is beflagged.

The ceremonies include a parade of troops in the main square and the Air Force has arranged a special display overhead.

Turkey's increasing realisation of the importance of air defence has led to a country-wide movement for training more pilots and instruction of civilians in aviation matters. It has also made the Turks follow very closely Britain's air successes.

The apparent change in the German tactics in largely replacing massed attacks by widespread raids by individual machines is seen here as a confession of failure of the former and the falsity of the figures appearing in the German communiques. As one Turkish editor said to Reuter to-day, "If the original raids were as successful as they claimed, why did the Germans abandon them?"—Reuter.

TOKYO, Aug. 30.

Ichizo Kobayashi, Special Japanese Envoy to the Netherlands' Indies and Minister for Commerce left Tokyo with a suite of 17 to-night for Moji 'en route' to Batavia.—Reuter.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 14, 1996
Muslim: Rajab 27, 1359
Parsi: Gatha 2, 1309
Hightide: 11-16; 23-24
Lowtide: 4-46; 17-27
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.
Public Meeting, Chowpatty Sands: 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to speak.

AT MATUNGA

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Gopitalav, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Vijayshankar Moolshankar will deliver a public lecture on "Vedopadesh."

DIVINE SERVICE

Rao Saheb V. S. Sohoni will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

G. T. PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chandravadan C. Mehta will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the above association at G. T. High School to-day (Sunday) at 3-15 p.m. after which the Managing Committee will be elected.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

PARENTS' DAY

The 1st Bombay Holy Name Sea Scouts Group will hold in presence of Mr. S. A. Brelvi the Parents Day at the Cama Oriental Institute, opp. R.I.N. Dockyard to-day (Sunday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

OPINIONS ON CREATION

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Kakarwadi, V. Patel Rd., to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Vijayshankar Moolshankar will deliver a public lecture on "Various Opinions on Creation."

"VEDOPADESH"

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Fort, Bora Bazar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Sabhajit Mishra will deliver a public lecture on "Vedopadesh."

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Literacy Sub-Committee Mr. J. A. Madan, Adviser to the Government of Bombay, will preside and distribute the Literacy Certificates to adult women made literate in their classes, at the Hansraj Pragji School Hall, Carnegy Road (Queen's Road), to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on the Kuran and its teachings every Sunday in the premises of the Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) All Muslims are invited.

DARINGLY DRAMATIC
MINERVA'S SOCIAL
MODERN & MAGNIFICENT

BRILLIANT DIRECTION
HANDPICKED CAST
ABSORBING STORY
REALISTIC SEQUENCES
OUTSTANDING ENTERTAINMENT
SWEET MELODIES
ARTISTIC SETTINGS

Direction:
SOHRAB MODI
Running to Crowded Houses at
THE MINERVA
TALKIES
Daily at 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
To-morrow Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

Amusements Of The Day

REGAL—"Swanee River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Waterloo Bridge" Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Turnabout" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"A Bill of Divorcement" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanya-Dan" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Matwali Meera" Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

IN SUPPORT OF PAKISTAN

To-day's Public Meeting Of Muslims

The resolution passed by the Lahore session of the All-India Muslim League demanding the constitution of Pakistan will be placed for further confirmation at a public meeting of Muslims of Bombay to be held at Kaiser Baug, Dongri, at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday). The meeting, which is being held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, will be attended by the members of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League who are now in Bombay and other prominent Muslim leaders. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, M.L.A., will preside.

BHARATIYA NRITYAKALA MANDIR

The pupils of the Mandir will perform a variety show of dances in aid of the Mandir at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Shivaji Park, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The 28th annual general meeting of the above Association will be held in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

GANESHKHIND: August 30.
Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Bramble, Mr. Leslie Gwilt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sneyd Kynnersley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. D. Tata, Mr. and Mrs. Camar Tyabji and Mr. F. P. Vendertaelen arrived at Government House.

SHARDA MANDIR

Under the auspices of the above institution "Mothers' Day" will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the school hall under the presidentship of Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, M.A. All the past students of the school are cordially invited for the function.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Path of Ashoi—Purity" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by Questions and Answers.

MUSLIM YOUTHS' MAJLIS

Under the auspices of the above 'Majlis' a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the Habib High School Hall, Bhimpura, Dongri. The subject will be "Press is Mightier than a Platform." Mr. H. T. Hamza will propose and Mr. Razzak Haji Mohammed will oppose.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The ordinary general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the association, at Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

SHANAMEH KIRTAN

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, Ervad Nadir G. Karkaria of Navsari will give a Kirtan in Gujarati on the "Episode of the Iranian Queen Homai" with songs and music to-day (Sunday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Sorabji Jamsetji Balsara, M.A., will preside.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION AND SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ

Mr. A. S. Padukone, Vice-President the Kanara Saraswat Association will be "At Home" to the students successful at the University and other examinations in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. M. Mundkur, President of the Association will preside.

DADAR VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY

A study class on Sree Ramakrishna Leela prasanga (Life and Teachings of Sree Ramakrishna) will be held at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the Society, Jadao Bhuvan, Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar (opp. B. B. and C.I. Railway).

A study class on Kathopanishad will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 7-30 a.m. at the Society's premises, Jadao Bhuvan, Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar (opp. B.B. and C.I Rly. Station).

WOMEN'S ROLE IN PLANNED ECONOMY

Miss Sarabhai's Report Before Planning Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday

The National Planning Committee met at 9 a.m. and resumed the consideration of the Report of the Public Health Sub-Committee and reached some conclusions arising therefrom. In the afternoon, the Committee took up the report on the Women's Role in Planned Economy presented by Mrs. Mirdula Ben Sarabhai and after a general discussion it took up specific points arising out of the report for discussion.

Further discussion on the report will be resumed on Sunday at 9 a.m.

The Committee will sit in the afternoon of Sunday also.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S LECTURE

To-day At Chaupatty At 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will speak on the latest resolution of the Working Committee on the political situation at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Chaupatty Sands. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside.

All Satyagrahis are required to be present at this meeting.

Volunteers in charge of arrangements are required to be present at 4 p.m. (S.T.) precisely.

A Suburban Worker Arrested

ANDHERI: August 31.

Sjt. B. R. Desai, a prominent member of the Taluka Congress Committee, was arrested under the Defence of India Act on Friday in the premises of Smt. Kabibai High School, Andheri.

He was also a member of the Students League, Bombay Suburban District. He was taken to the Esplanade Police lock-up.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Association (Bombay Branch, Indian Medical Association), Dr. M. Atal, Leader, Indian Medical Mission to China, will speak on "Medical Organisation in China" at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Members of the medical profession and senior medical students are cordially invited to attend.

ANTI-FASCIST DAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee, the League of Radical Congressmen and the Congress Socialist Party there will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Fergusson Road (Pimpleche Maidan) to observe the Anti-Fascist Day. Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside and Messrs. R. S Nimbkar, V. B. Karnik, Yusuf Meherally, Z. R. Chaudhary and Mrs. Maniben Kara will address the meeting.

OPENING OF A. G. SUKHADIA'S SHOP

The opening ceremony of Amichand Govanji Sukhadia's new shop in their premises at Sheikh Memon Street will be conducted to day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

LECTURE ON "SHROOTI VICHAR"

Prof. Yashwantrao ("Sangit Kesari") will deliver a lecture on Shrooti-Vichar between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in Shreeman Sayajirao Sangit Kalabhuwan, Wahidan Mansion, Parel, Bombay 12.

OTHER PICTURE HOUSES PLAY OUR SONGS TO PLEASE THEIR PATRONS! WHY?

National Studios'
WOMAN
Starring:—
SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB
Director: MEHBOOB
17th WEEK AT
PATHE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Matinee at 1-0 p.m. to-day.

Unanimously Acclaimed As 100% Entertainment!
A Grand Pateti Holidays Programme To Entertain You—One and all!
AN ABSORBING STORY OF A VALIANT WHO FOUGHT FOR JUSTICE & LIBERT
SUPER PICTURES'
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Kanya-Dan
From the author of "MOTHER INDIA".
Direction: V. M. VYAS.
Starring:
SHAMIM,
Ashik Husein,
Gulam Mohamed,
Zilloo, Jamshedjee,
etc.
OPENING TO-DAY AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA .... Girgaum,
Time: 4, 7, & 9-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Mon. and Holidays at 1-30 p.m.
(A Sudarshan Pictures Release)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN AFGHANISTAN

Under the auspices of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha, the noted French Archaeologist Prof. Joseph Hackin will deliver a lecture on "Archaeological Finds in Afghanistan and Traces of Iran's Influence on Them" to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mazdaznan Hall, Industrial Assurance Building, 1st floor, opp. Churchgate Station.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Girgaum Road, Bombay. Mr. Ignatius Fonseca will preside and Messrs Joachim Alwa, J. P. Lobo and F. M. Pinto will speak on "Christians and the Present Political Situation."

BALKAN-JI-BARI

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at "Gulistan," (Ground Floor of "Aram Baug" near Gayatri Mandir, 12th Road, off 7th Road), Khar. Presidents and Secretaries of the various local branches and active workers are also requested to attend Syt B. G Kher will preside.

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Chuna Bhathi, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz, to protest against the Viceroy's latest announcement and to explain the Congress Working Committee's latest resolution in the same connection.

Shri Purushottam Kanji will address the audience on this occasion.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C,... are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 11th September, 1940, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

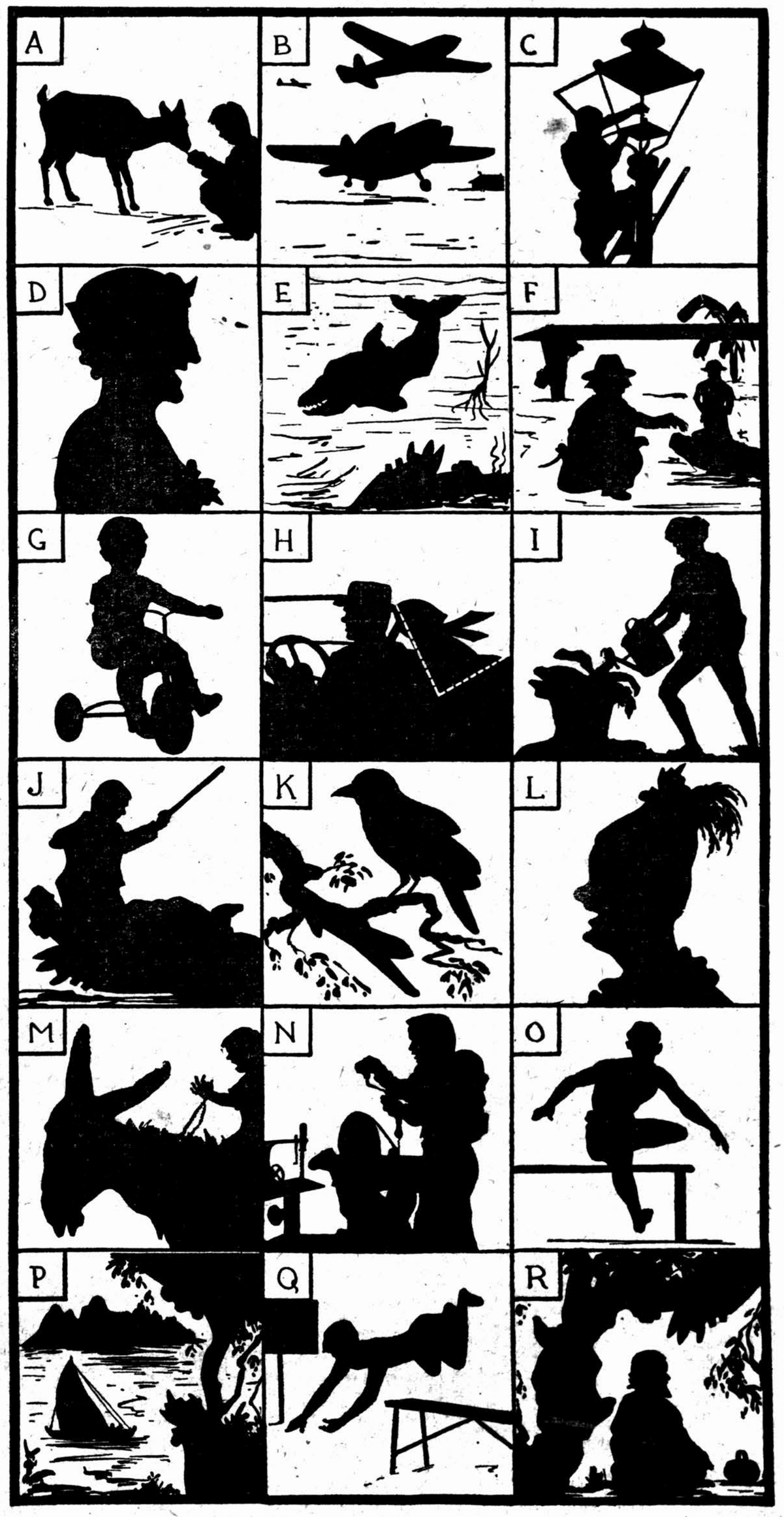
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 11th September, 1940, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

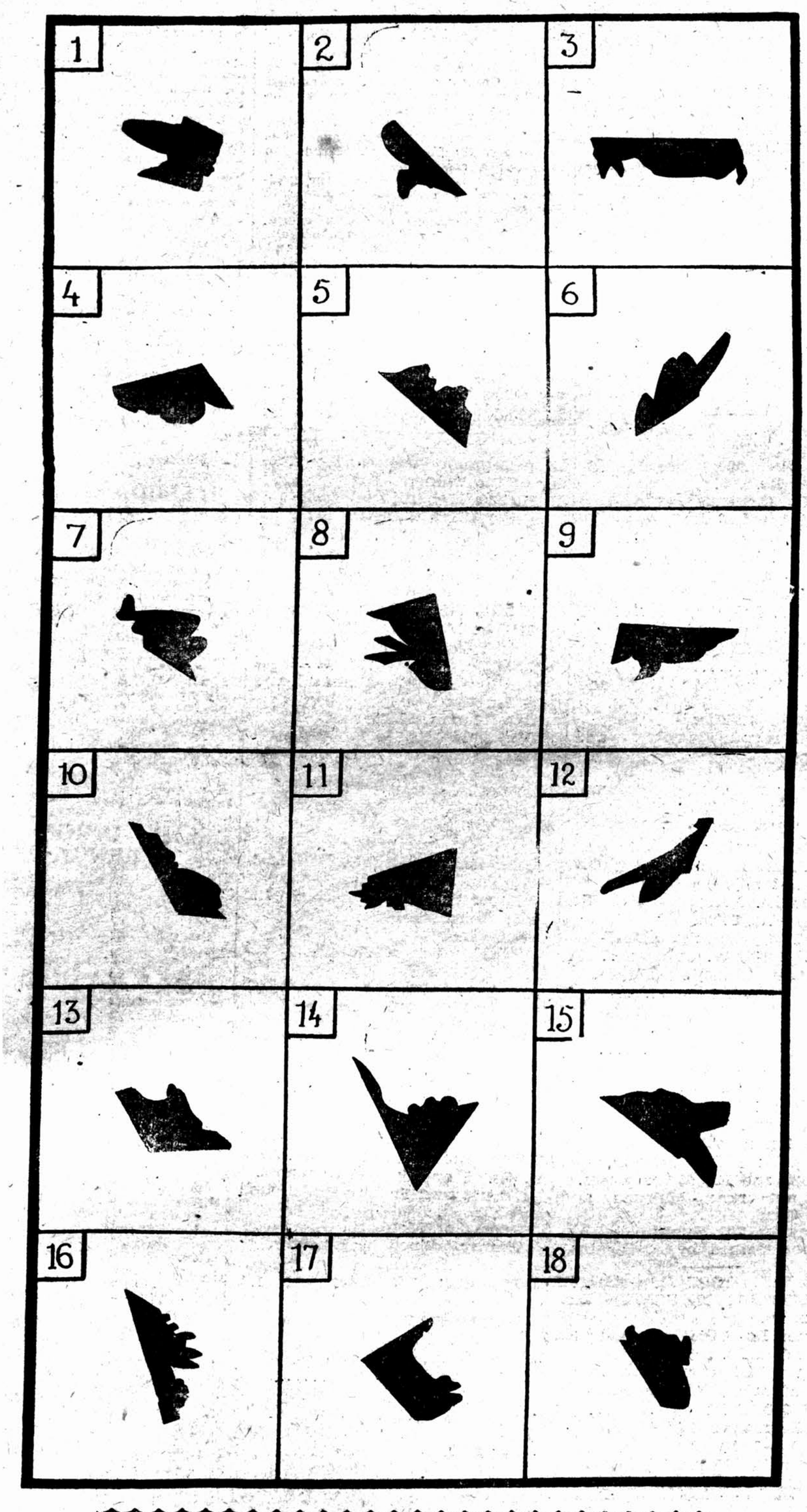
8. No responsibility is accepted for any mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.



CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
11th SEPT., 1940

(Extra Coupons See (Page 24)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

SILHOUTTE COMPETITION

. 1/9/40

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B	
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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P O. BOMBAY

Favourites Fail Again

DINSHAW SCORES RICH DOUBLE

Treble Pool Of Rs. 4,190 Carried Over

Disastrous luck once again faced the punters at Poona on the first Day of the Big Meeting. There was a moderate crowd present and the going was good.

Trainer Dinshaw scored a rich double during the day—so rich in fact that a modest investment of Rs 5, on Manifold and Maroc would have given the lucky punter a sumptuous reward of Rs. 4.000. Higgins broke his spell of bad luck by saddling two winners, Abundantia and Civic Guard, Scanlan being the successful jockey in both tne cases.

The daily treble had no successful solver and the pool of Rs. 4.190 has been carried forward to the next holiday meeting.

SHOCKS FOR AFTERNOON

The shocks for the afternoon started in the opening event itself when Manifold, an aged gelding flashed past the winning post by an easy length, incidentally paying a stunning dividend of Rs. 417 for win. The top weight Cordon was installed the first favourite but it finished nowhere, the minor places going to Amulet and Gay Nora.

Patel's Silk Apron commanded the best following in the first division of the Bhamburda Plate. In its previous outing over six furlongs, it finished a promising second. But in the mile event it was nowhere. The winner was Higgin's Abundantia, whose price started at 17 to 1 and rapidly narrowed to 5 to 1. There was a heavy last minute backing and Scanlan had not much difficulty in steering gelding to victory by a comfortable length. Talkless, made a bold bid at the finish but was not just good enough to beat Higgin's candidate. No Regrets ran a surprisingly good race and filled the third place.

LAST WEEK'S SUCCESS REPEATED

Amin Al Iraq very nearly repeated its last week's success in the Aga Khan Commemoration Plate over a long journey of ten furlongs. But it was a trifle unlucky in being beaten practically on the post by Seventh Heaven. Two and a half lengths behind, finished the third horse Nessim's Gold Deposit though its stable mate Nassr Ghazi was better fancied. Anar Kali, the versatile mare was the first favourite but obviously it was not extended. Pushpamala was the medium of some speculation and it just figured at the tail end of the board. Legion finished last and evidently it never took the race seriously.

The All-India Produce Stakes as expected was annexed by Kashmir's Eastern Pride in a facile manner. Pompeian with all its welter weight ran a wonderful race to finish second, a length behind the popular winner. Svamvur's What's Yours and other horses dragged themselves eight full lengths behind the fighting pair. Eastern Pride's Victory was the only popular one in the day's proceedings

THE BALDOYLE PLATE, providing the first leg in the daily treble, had a big surprise in store for the punters. Mahboob and Houdini were the most in demand at twos and threes. Fire Alarm, the bad starter but with good track had also a good following. But the winner was Mrs. Marbeth's Maroc, a friendless animal at 20 to 1. Evans who rode the same horse in its previous outing when he could not do anything, made amends this time by keeping the animal in a handy position and winning readily by a length and a half. Mahboob was nowhere Only Houdini saved its place money by finishing third half a length behind Usk which paid Rs 75 for place.

Golden Link's success was greeted warmly because it was the only other favourite to oblige in a day of upsets. Marrable rode a finely judged race and won cleverly from Final Glance and Shadrach.

A THRILLING RACE

A thrilling neck-to-neck race between Good Fare and Dancing Comet in the Criterion was ultimately awarded to the Parlakimedi Colt Good Fare: Incidentally, Good Fare had its first outing only in this event after being landed in India. Its bracket mate Terror was the better fancied. If it had not been bracketed with Terror, Good Fare would have paid some hundreds for win. Golden Beam, the first favourite struggled hard to lead the unremunerative section.

Mona Liza cried off in the final event and Archmoon was backed heavily as though defeat was out of question. But Scanlan who was in a winning mood, did smart work on Civic Guard and won by a length.

Archmoon could finish only a poor third, five lengths behind the winner.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

Mr. F. N. O'Brien's MANIFOLD 8-4 (cd. 8-6) S. Laxman 1
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's AMULET 8-10, Bishan Singh 2
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's GAY NORA 8-2, Laloo 3
Major Rajkumar C. Desraj Urs.'s ODORANTE 7-7, Bellai 4

Won by: 1 lengtb, 1|2 length and 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 43 secs.

Did not run: Flambeau and Langdon.

Tote paid: Rs. 417 for win, Rs. 66, Rs. 51 and Rs. 22 for places.

Favourite: Gordon.

Winner trained by B. Dinshaw.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE (Div. I). Dist.—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

Mr. M. T. Wheeler's ABUNDANTIA 8-4, W. Scanlan .. 1
Sir Sultan Chinoy's TALKLESS 8-13, M. Khan 2
Mr. Donald G. Hill's NO REGRETS 7-7, (Cd. 7-12) Harding 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's TORCH ROYAL 9-0, Bond 4

Won by: 1 length, 1 1|4 lengths and 1|2 length.

Time 1 min. 42 2|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 62 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 29 and Rs. 65 for places.

Did not run: Mukama and School Quad.

Favourite: Silk Apron.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Dist. 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SEVENTH HEAVEN 9-0, Britt 1
Mr. Harmony's AMIN AL IRAQ 8-7, Evans 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's GOLD DEPOSIT 7-11, Meekings .. 3
H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PUSHPAMALA 7-4, car. 7-5, Faiz Mohd. .. 4

Won by: short-head, 2 1|2 lengths and 3|4 length

Time: 2 mins 20 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 61 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 38 and Rs. 42 for places.

Did not run: Ubayan, Faisal and Romantic Prince.

Favourite: Seventh Heaven.

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE ALL-INDIA PRODUCE STAKES. Dist.—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000 & 10 per cent in addition of the advertised value of the winning stakes to the breeder of the winner.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's EASTERN PRIDE 8-13, Britt 1
Shri Paswanji Sahiba of Idar's POMPEIAN 9-12, Brace 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's WHAT'S YOURS 7-1, Rosen 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's WINSTON 8-13, Marrable 4

Won by: 1 length, 8 lengths and 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 27 3|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 15 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 21 for places.

Did not run: Mahboob.

Favourite: Eastern Pride.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. Dist. —7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,250; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600.

Mrs. Marbeth's MAROC 8-2, Evans 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's USK 9-0, Bond 2
Mrs. Justice's HOUDINI 7-12, Whiteside 3
P. B. Avasia's BACHELORS BARD 7-10, car. 7-5, Shanker 4

Won by: 1 1|2 lengths, 1|2 length and 3|4 length.

Time: 1 min. 28 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 207 for win, Rs. 46, Rs. 75 and Rs. 19 for places.

Did not run: Eastern Pride, Cash and Kilt.

Favourite: Mahboob.

Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE LINCOLN PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

Mr. A. Fatah's GOLDEN LINK 8-7, Marrable 1
Mr. N. D. Bagree's FINAL GLANCE 8-11, Scanlan 2
Mr. A. Higgins's SHADRACH 8-9, White 3
Mr. Martin's AFTALOON 8-2, Evans 4

Won by: 1 1|4 lengths, 6 lengths and 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 41 1|5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 21 and Rs. 30 for places.

Did not run: Hassina.

Favourite: Golden Link.

Winner trained by M. Ali Asker.

THE CRITERION.—Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GOOD FARE 8-0, Whiteside... 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's DANCING COMET 7-11. C. Adley 2
Mr. A J. Hoyt's PLAY ON 8-0 Cook 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN BEAM 8-4 E. Britt... 4

Tote paid Rs. 86 for win, Rs. 99 Rs. 34 and Rs. 33 for places.

Did not run: Pompeian 7-7 Multissimo 8-7 and Let Slip 7-11.

Winner trained by G. Robinson

THE LINCOLN PLATE: Div. I Dist.—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

Mr. N. D. Bagree's CIVIC GUARD 8-11 Scalan 1
Mr. Diamond's MAN EATER 9-0. J.W. Brace. 2
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ARCHMOON 9-4 E. Britt. 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE 8-7 Meekings... 4

Tote paid Rs. 69 for Win. Rs. 22. Rs. 17 and Rs. 17 for places.

Did not run: Mona Liza 8-11 Jewel 7-13.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

ROVERS CUP FOOTBALL

Y. M. C. A. Brilliant

MOHUN BAGAN FAIL TO BEAT TEN MEN

Y. M. C. A. 1: Mohan Bagan 1

Bombay's football reputation was amply maintained in the Rovers' Cup Tournament on Saturday when the Y.M.C.A., playing with ten men for 52 of the sixty minutes of the game, held Mohun Bagan, of Bengal repute, and shared two goals "The Bombay Chronicle" had said after Mohun Bagan's first match with the B.E.S.T. that their encounter with the Y.M.C.A. would be a different proposition

The Y.M.C.A amply bore out "The Bombay Chronicle" for with a depleted side they held the runners' up in the I.F.A. Shield to a draw.

The Y.M.C.A. covered themselves with glory, and the Cooperage has never seen the like a determined ten keep out a crack side.

All credit is due to Lynn, the goalkeeper; and great praise is due to Alexander and D. Thomson, behind, as also to Humphries and V. Thomson. Special mention must be made to Humphries, who worked himself to a stand still. Humphries never spared himself and was the hero of the side. As regards Lynn, in goal, no critic could question his work on Saturday. It was natural that Mohun Bagan, a crack side, opposing a team, minus one player, would enjoy the exchanges to a greater degree, but Lynn proved his worth. This does not mean that he was saving perpetually. This was not so. He had work, but this was not unusually heavy and what came his way was capably dealt with.

Mohun Began were not disgraced but they could not win against a brilliant local side who valiantly struggled and enjoyed an almost equal share of the game.

On Mohun Gagan showing, their fading favouritism in the tournament is receding still further. No longer are Mohun Bagan and Mohammedan Sporting joint favourites, but critics decree that Mohammedan Sporting or the Welch Regiment will take the Cup. People who have watched play throughout the tournament have to agree with this verdict. Mohun Bagan took the lead in the fifteenth minute through Mitra, their inside left. The Y.M.C.A. drew level in the third minute of the second half through a penalty. Premlal, who comes to Bombay with a reputation, has to be kept in mind.

The Teams were:

MOHUN BAGAN:—T. Dutt; T. Chaudhuri and S. Dutt; Beniprasad, Pramanic and Premlal; Gein, K. Bhattacharjee, Rachaudhuri, Mitra and Mookerjee

BOMBAY Y.M.C.A.:—Lynn; Alexander and Thomson; Humphries, Thomson V. and Jayaram; Chitty, Murti, Balan, Butchi and Alexander.

To-day's Match

Cooperage—5-45 p.m.—Bangalore Muslims vs. Bombay City Police.

Wrestling

HAMIDA DECLARED WINNER

AMRITSAR, Aug. 31.

A crowd of nearly one lakh people assembled to-day in Fort Gobindgarh, to witness the Shahi Dangal (royal wrestling matches) in aid of the War Fund. From 3 p.m. till 7 p.m. nearly twenty bouts of leading wrestlers were fought.

The main bout between Hamida (Amritsar) and Gunga Baliwala (Sialkot) had been in progress for half an hour, when the latter left the arena. As Gunga refused to return, Hamida was given the verdict.

Mr. Macdonald, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Scott, Superintendent of Police and Syed Ijaz Hussainshah acted as judges. Mr Macdonald awarded trophies and prizes.—A. P.

DELHI UNION BEATS BENGALIS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31.

In the Mohendra Memorial Football Tournament, two matches were decided to-day.

Delhi Union beat Bengalis by two goals to one. Saeed, the centre forward, and Nawab, inside left, scored one each in each half for the Delhi Union. Sudarsen, outside right, for the Bengalis, reduced the margin in the second half, shortly after resumption of play.

Raisina Sporting Union beat Collegians by two goals to nil after an exciting game, the scored being Chatterji, centre forward and Bhabani, outside left.—A. P.

Hockey Pentangular

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

The Anglo-Indians were eliminated this evening from the Pentangular Hockey Tournament, run by the South Indian Athletic Association in aid of the Governor's War Fund. being beaten by the Muslims by two goals to nil.

The Muslims meet the Hindus in the final on September 5.—A. P.

FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

INDIAN

BANDHAN — Bombay Talkies film, starring Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar, with V. H. Desai and Suresh. Very entertaining. Good songs. At ROXY.

BHAROSA—Minerva production, starring Chandramohan and Sardar Akhtar with Mazhar Khan and Sheela. Unusual and poignant. At MINERVA.

KANYADAN— Super Pictures' production, featuring Shamim, Ashiq Husain and Ghulam Mohamed. Romantic and Human. At MAJESTIC.

LAPANDAV—Navyug Chitrapat's entertaining comedy, in Marathi, starring Baburao Pendharkar, Minakshi, Winayak and Vanmala. At WEST END.

MATWALI MEERA — Bharat Laxmi's picture, featuring Mukhtar Begum and Nisar. Devotional theme. At KRISHNA.

MUSAFIR—Ranjit's rollicking comedy, featuring Charlie, Vasanti and Khurshid. Good songs. At OPERA HOUSE.

SAJNI—Sudama's sentimental rural romance, starring Sabita Devi and Prithviraj with Snehprabha Pradhan. At IMPERIAL.

SANT DNYANESHWAR — Prabhat's devotional picture, starring Shahu Modak with Sumati Gupte, Yeshwant, etc. Both in Marathi and Hindustani. At CENTRAL.

WOMAN—National Studios' popular picture, starring Sardar Akhtar, Surendra and Yaqub. Fine rural scenes. Good songs. At PATHE.

FOREIGN

A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT—with Maureen O'Hara, Adolphe Menjou, Fay Bainter and Herbert Marshall. Sentimental drama. At NEW EMPIRE.

SWANEE RIVER—with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. Technicolour. Biography of Stephen Foster, famous American musician. At REGAL.

TURNABOUT — with Adolphe Menjou, Carole Landis, John Hubbard. Hilarious Crazy comedy. At EXCELSIOR.

WATERLOO BRIDGE—Starring Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor. Good, sentimental melodrama. At METRO.

DISCUSSION ON "LAPANDAV"

Mr. Atre To Participate

There will be a discussion on the film "Lapandav" at the Wagle Hall of Chikitsaka Samooha High School, Kandewadi, Bombay to-day, (Sunday) at 8 a. m. Admission will be by tickets worth two and four annas and can be purchased at the office of the Marathi Sahitya Sangha, Dhootapeshwaraprasad, Girgaon Road, between 5 and 7-30 p. m. on Friday and Saturday.

The debate is arranged under the auspices of the Marathi Sahitya Sangha. Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar will preside and among those who will participate in the debate will be Prof. R. D. Karve, Prof. M. D. Altekar, Mr. Anant Kanekar, Mr. Lalji Pendse, Mr. Prabhakar Gupte, Mr. R. L. Gogate and others.

Mr. P. K. Atre, who has written the story of 'Lapandav', has accepted the invitation to be present and participate in the discussion.

Tempestuous Career Of "Nazi Spy"

Picture That Has Exercised Splendid Influence On World

"Confessions of A Nazi Spy" which was shown to crowded audiences in this city and is being shown all over India to crowded audiences fared with varied treatment all over the world. Here is an account of its reception in Europe and North and South America.

Not since Herbert Wilcox first told the story of Nurse Edith Cavell in "Dawn" in 1928, has there been any equal to the storm of protest which greeted the Warner Bros.' film "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" upon its release a year ago. says the "New York Times". Notwithstanding that the exposure was grounded on facts disclosed at the Nazi spy ring trails in New York, it was barred unconditionally in eighteen Latin-American and European States, some of which have since been gobbled up by the German war machine.

PICTURE SHOWERS HANGED

The German diplomatic forces worked openly for suppression of the film in the United States as well as abroad. Poland disregarded Nazi protests and it is reported that seven theatre operators, who showed the picture in Warsaw were hanged following the Nazi capture of Poland.

Now that Warner Bros. are re-releasing an amended up-to-date issue of "Confessions of a Nazi Spy", it may be expedient to review the history of the film's round-the-world tour.

Leading the list of nations which refused to permit showing of the film were Norway, Denmark and Holland, all now Nazi prizes and all prominent victims of "Fifth Column" intrigues. Others were Sweden, Hungary, Switzerland, Argentina, Brazil, Java, Santo Domingo, san Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Peru. Ecuador, South Africa and Iraq.

TARGET OF NAZI INTRIGUE

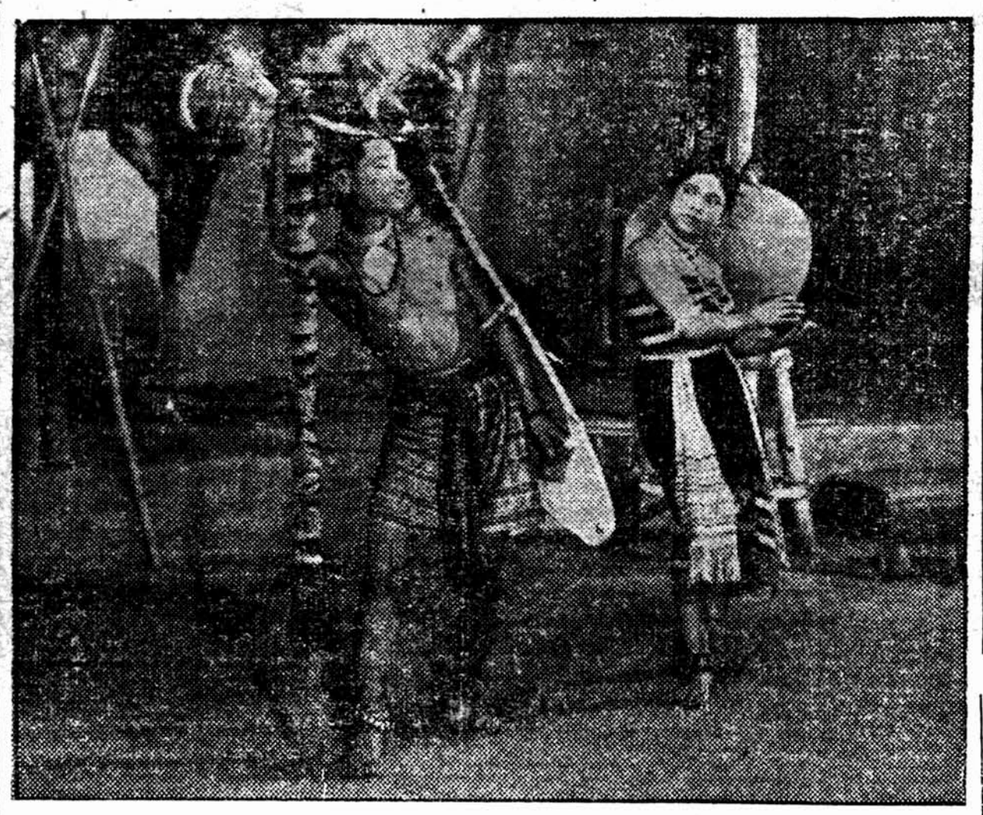
"Confessions of a Nazi Spy" was a target for Nazi intrigue from the moment that it was announced by Warner Bros. Official representations of the Hitler Government were made to the Hays office which upheld the freedom of expression of American filmmakers and when the film was ready for release, the German Charge d'Affaires denounced it to Secretary Hull on behalf of his Government. The U. S. State Department did nothing about the protest. Argentina, with a large German population, banned "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" on the ground that the film would "provoke disorders". The same censor body in Buenos Aires cut all concentration camp scenes from the "March of Time's" issue on the subject of refugees.

AMERICAN RECEPTION

The United States has not been immune to activities which mignt be interpreted as "Fifth Column" snipings at "Confessions of a Nazi Spy". In Hobbs, N. M., vandals broke into the theatre where the picture was to be shown and did away with several reels of film In Passadena the theatre manager who first booked the picture received hundreds of threatening letters and phone calls to which he paid no attention.

Fritz Kuhn applied unsuccessfully for a temporary injunction in the Federal Court and two Ridgwood, N. Y., store workers vainly sought a State court injunction to prohibit the showing of the film in their predominantly German-American community on the ground that this might incite riots and cause ill-will towards local German American storekeepers.

So expert spokesman of true German culture as Thomas Mann, however, felt that "the picture will exercise a splendid influence on the world in general, as it will help people to realise what is going on in the world to-day."



One of the Naga dances to be seen in the "Short" film produced by National Studios.

"NARTAKI" (HINDUSTHANI & BENGALI)

Director Devika Bose is now working on another impressive set, representing the big banquet hall of Seth Heeralal (Sailen Chaudhuri in Bengali and Jagdish in Hindi) tastefully decorated for the reception of the guests.

On a gala occasion like this, almost unprecedented in the history of this ancient town, Seth Heeralal had the honour of receiving the elite of Champanagore at a banquet, where the bewitching Nartaki (Lila Desai) was there to entertain the guests with her dances.

"KANYADAN" AT MAJESTIC

Kanyadan, produced by Super Pictures and directed by V. M. Vyas was shown for the first time at Majestic on Saturday afternoon. It is the story of a benevolently inclined prince who wants to be good to the people committed to his charge by Providence and who falls in love with a village girl. Princely atmosphere is there throughout the picture as well as rustic scenes, which carry conviction about their genuineness. Shamim who plays Radha, the heroine shows great promise of better work in a better studio as also Kalyani who plays Chameli. Ashak Husein as the prince is quite satisfactory and Gulam Mahomed as Bhagat Singh, the rebel also gives a good account of himself.

PICTURESQUE DANCES ON SCREEN

National Studios' New Departure

The National Studios deserve congratulations for their prompt response to the suggestion made by the "Bombay Chronicle" in regard to educational shorts and topical films. As an earnest of their intention to produce a series of educational shorts, they have begun with a Naga Dance beautifully executed by the famous Manipuri Dancers.

One by one all the traditional folk dances of India will be transferred to the celluloid. But in the meanwhile, it did prove a formidable job to accommodate a two-reel short feature along with the usual programme required by our theatres.

Realising that a demand was created by the constant writings in the newspapers, the National Studios decided to try a bold experiment of releasing the Naga Dance film along with their next release "Sanskar" or "Chhoti Babu". But to do this, two thousand feet of "Sanskar" had to be clipped and though this picture has actually improved as a result of this spruning, the theatre-owners and mass audiences used to marathon shows, are certainly going to complain for a long time to come.

One of the typical Naga Dances that strike the eye is "The Hunter And His Wife" a beautiful duet dance executed by the well-known Manipuri dancers. Tarun Kumar and Yaimbi.

It is a dance of the jovial and carefree people of the hills who live by hunting for their "daily bread". The husband goes out in the morning to hunt and the wife meets him in the forest with the lunch. But one day she comes late and waiting for her the hunter whiles away his time in boar-hunting. And then she comes with a flask of wine from which the hunter demands more and more as he is tired with the day's labour. But the wife knows with her instinctive sense of safety the quantity to be given and feeling that her husband has had enough refuses to give him more wine. Flushed with victory over the brutes of the forest, the hunter flies into a temper and raises his spear to strike his wife. But the wife, coy and seductive, dances gracefully back into his favour and consoles her lord by the rhythmic intoxication of her melody and dance.

This is a beautifully idyllic dance, executed according to the traditional demand, and should not be missed when it comes to the screen at Pathe in Bombay along with the next national picture "Sanskar".

Dearness Allowance

Orders Reserved In Ahmedabad Labour Association's Appeal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An application filed by the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association against the Shri Ambika Mills management was heard today by a full bench at the Industrial Court. The application requested the Court to direct the Mills to pay the dearness allowance declared by the Court to the employees.

The bench was composed of the Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia (President), Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha and Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Members.

The applicants stated that though the Court had given its award about dearness allowance in last April, still the Ambika Mills had not paid their workers their dearness allowance. Thereupon the Textile Labour Association brought this matter to the notice of the Court's Secretary. The Secretary drew the attention of the Mill Management to the binding nature of the Court's award. In spite of that the Mills did not pay the dearness allowance, and hence made a change in contravention of the Industrial Court's award. They further prayed that the Court should declare such change illegal under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The opponents submitted that the application could not be sustained and prayed for its dismissal. They were no party to the arbitration proceedings before the Industrial Court regarding the grant of dearness allowance.

The applicants were represented by Mr. Khandubhai Desai, Secretary of the Textile Labour Association and the opponents by Mr. Sunder Lal Desai and Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Government Advocate for the Government. The Court reserved orders.

Execute Bond For Good Behaviour

PESHAWAR, August 29

Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad, a member of the Peshawar Cantonment Board and a prominent contractor who was arrested three times within the month under different sections of the Defence of India Rules has been called upon to execute a bond of Rs. 1,000 to be of good behaviour for 1 year, under Rules 21 (2) and 121, on a charge of sending a letter to Kabul through someone thus contravening the censorship regulations.

He is, however, still detained in jail under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

TRAINING OF TECHNICIANS

SIMLA, August 30

The "United Press" learns that the Technical Training Inquiry Committee set up by the Central Government has proposed the six existing technical and engineering institutions to be utilised for training of skilled personnel at Madras, Poona, Sibpur Jamshedpur, Benares and Hyderabad (Dn.).

It is estimated that about 950 hands could be trained at these centres, and it is proposed to open two new schools, one at Bombay and the other at Calcutta.—United Press.

Before adjourning for a month the House of Representatives passed a resolution unanimously reaffirming New Zealand's loyalty to the cause for which the British Commonwealth has taken up arms.

Police Story Of Underground Communist Activities

Sixteen Arrested Persons Are Alleged To Have Acted Under 'Cover Addresses'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The tactics alleged to have been employed by the "underground Communists" in India in the unauthorised dissemination of Communist literature were related at length to-day by Inspector Navalkar when he applied before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a remand to custody of 16 persons arrested yesterday and to-day under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section 18 of the Indian Press Act.

Among the arrested persons are four Collegians. The names of the arrested persons are:—

K. R. Warrier, K. P. Madhav Menon, Balwantrai R. Desai, A. N. Varma, S. N. Gunawanthe, Vishnu Shantaram Maydeo, D. R. Kharkar, V. G. Shringarpurey, A. S. Chaubal, S. S. Chaubal, V. K. Donde, R. M. Phansalkar, J. V. Shah, Haribhai R. Patel, Mohanlal B. Shah, and Gangriwala.

"Underground Tactics"

Applying for a remand of the arrested persons to custody the officer stated that the "Communist" was declared unlawful in 1934 and since the ban of the publication of the "National Front" in January 1940, some of the leading Communists in India resorted to the tactics of "going underground" and indulged in unauthorised dissemination of Communist literature, mostly consisting of anti-War propaganda. These "underground Communists", the officer stated, had been surreptitiously publishing the "Communist", an unlawful organ of the Communists, in India. So far 10 issues had come to the notice of the police.

The Officer further stated that on August 7, A. K. Ghosh and H. K. Mazumdar, alleged to be two leading 'underground' Communists, were arrested at Lucknow, with all the records of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The Lucknow police came to know of several "cover addresses" from the seized documents, some of which were in code.

The Bombay Police acting on the information of the Lucknow police, visited several centres yesterday and to-day and arrested 16 persons. The arrested persons it is said, acted as "cover addresses" to which communications from Calcutta, Cuttack, Patna and other places were addressed.

Leaflets Seized

In the course of the search, the police seized several documents and a great deal of Communist literature meant for surreptitious sale and distribution throughout India. The "Communist" and the "Inqilab" were among the illegal publications found.

A number of bundles consisting of unauthorised cyclostyled Marathi leaflets, suggesting boycott of War Committees were seized at one place.

Concluding, the officer stated that they wanted more time to unearth the "illegal operations" of the Communist Party in Bombay and therefore requested the accused to be remanded to custody.

Some of the accused were defended, while others in person applied for bail.

The police objected to the accused being granted bail.

Except Haribhai R. Patel, D. R. Kharkar, V. G. Shringarpurey, and V. K. Donde, all the other accused were remanded to custody.

Student Arrested In Class Room

In their hunt for Communists alleged to be carrying on "underground activities", the Bombay C. I. D. arrested a student of the Sydenham College of Commerce while he was attending his lectures at 11-30 this morning.

Mr. Gangriwalla, the young collegian who was taken into custody was surprised to see the police come for him while the class was going on.

With due formalities, however, the young student was marched to the police office.

6 Persons Believed To Be Communists Arrested

During a raid corried out throughout the city of Bombay by the C.I.D Police, Gokalbhai Laxminarayan and five others were arrested under Defence of India Act, on Saturday night. Some papers and other literatures pertaining to certain propaganda were seized. The arrested persons are suspected to be communists.

ALMORA CONGRESS WORKER CONVICTED

ALMORA, August 31.

Lachman Singh Pal, a prominent Congress worker of Almora has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 under Sec. 500 I. P. C. (defamation) by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Pithoragarh (Almora).—A. P.

Communist Trial At Cuttack

CUTTACK, Aug. 29

Ten witnesses were examined today in the "Communist Conspiracy Case" before the Joint Magistrate of Cuttack. Press representatives were allowed to report the proceedings, with some restrictions.

The accused consist of eight persons including one Bhagwati Panigrahi, and the trial is being conducted on charges under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Section 18 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, etc.

The prosecution story is that the accused persons formed a Branch of the Communist Party of India, which is an illegal body.

Mr. B. Mohapatra, public prosecutor, is conducting the case which is being held inside the local jail, but no defence pleader was present today.—United Press.

Paliwal Sentenced

Placed In 'A' Class, Pending Final Orders

LUCKNOW, August 31.

According to a report received from Farrukabad Mr. Sri Krishna Datta Paliwal, President of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for two months by the District Magistrate of Farrukabad under Sec. 188 I. P. C.

It will be recalled that Mr. Paliwal was being tried for defiance of an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C.

He has for the time being placed in "A" class pending final orders.—A. P.

The death is announced of the physicist Sir Joseph Thomson.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The Honourable Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell, Kt., M.B.E., Barrister-at-Law, resumed charge of his duties as a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the forenoon of Thursday the 22nd August 1940.

Rao Bahadur V. H. Vachhrajani, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Services Department, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 1st October 1940.

Mr. G. K. Joshi, I.C.S., is appointed to be on special duty in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development for three months from 6th August 1940. During this period he should do duty as Deputy Director of Rural Development relieving Mr. D. A. Shah of the duties of that post.

Br. K. V. Joshi is confirmed in the post of Deputy Director of Rural Development with effect from 5th April 1939.

The services of Mr. S. S. Divatia, Executive Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Sind with effect from September 4, 1940.

On return from leave, Mr. R. G. Sule, to be Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle.

On relief by Mr. Sule, Mr. W. H. E. Garrod, M. R. San., to be Executive Engineer, Nira Canals Division.

On relief by Mr Garrod, Mr. R. D. Parekh, to act as Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals Division, vice Mr. Divatia

On transfer from Sind, Mr. D. B. Anand, to act as Executive Engineer, Bijapur Division, vice Rao Bahadur H. K. Thakor, permitted to retire from September 25, 1940.

Khan Saheb D. A. Laher, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Khan Saheb K. P. Anklesaria.

The services of Khan Saheb K. P. Anklesaria, on relief, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Western India States Agency.

Mr B. B. Paymaster, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in Sind, on his services being replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Poona, under training.

Mr. N. S. Gupchup, B.E. (Civil), B.Sc., (Civil) A.M.I.E. ((Ind.), is appointed to the contract post of Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, should hold it substantively with effect from the 8th July 1938.

Mr. J. R. Bhandiwad, Officiating Additional Superintendent in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, to officiate in the Bombay Educational Service—Class II post of Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, with effect from the date he takes over charge of the post.

Mr. Bhandiwad should continue to officiate as Officiating Additional Superintendent in the office of the Director of Public Instruction from 26th May 1940 until he hands over charge.

Mr. M M. Vyas, B.E., Deputy Engineer, is transferred from the Northern Circle to work under the Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government.

Mr. J. A. Avasia, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), D.D.S., B.Sc.D. (U.S.A.) is appointed Honorary Dental Surgeon at at Northcote Police Hospital, Bombay.

Mr. M. V. Telang, a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Belgaum, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Miss Kusum V. Shetty, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.M.R.E. (Cantab.), is appointed as Honorary Woman Assistant Radiologist at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for a period of two years with effect from the date on which she assumes charge of her duties.

LATE MR. MOHAMMAD ZAKARIA

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

Dr. K. M. Ashraf, who arrived in Allahabad to-day to take charge of the office of the Minorities Department of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, referred to the death of Mr. Mohammad Zakaria, and said: "In the death of Mohammad Zakaria, the Nationalist Muslims have lost a very good worker. He was an ardent worker of the Minorities Department."

The body of Mr. Mohammad Zakaria, who died in the Colvin Hospital last night following an operation, was removed to the residence of Maulana Mohammad Mian, President of the Minorities Department, U. P. Congress Committee, after post-mortem examination.

A large number of people, including Congress volunteers numbering 100 and Nationalist Muslims, gathered there. Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, and all members of the staff of the A.I.C.C. were also present. The body was then taken to the burial ground in usual manner. The local Congress Committee rendered all assistance.—United Press.

LIFTING OF BAN ON KHAKSARS

Considered Significant On Eve Of League Working Committee Meeting

(From A Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The lifting of the ban on Khaksars, on the eve of the meeting of the Muslim League High Command is considered as significant in political circles here.

It is well known that Mr. Jinnah had championed the cause of the Khaksars, and at one time suggestions were made to the Khaksar leader, Mr. Mashriqui, to merge the organisation into the Muslim League, and become its allied militia or volunteer corps. Mr. Mashriqui did not agree.

It is true, the Khaksar leaders who met Sir Sikandar and certain Central Government officers in Simla, agreed to be law abiding, and the story runs that even their leader from Vellore jail, agreed to such an undertaking.

WHY BAN WAS LIFTED.

The fact that the Central Government has banned certain kinds of activities by volunteers, and e: lly those hitherto indulged in by Khaksars, seems to have hastened the decision to lift the ban which is considered unnecessary after their undertaking for good behaviour, and the announcement of Government's ban on military parades and the wearing of uniforms.

It appears the matter has been discussed in the Home Department Conference also, and that the Punjab delegates have agreed to the removal of the ban.

U. P. ARRESTS.

Meanwhile arrests of captains of Congress volunteers in the United Provinces and the emergent meeting of the U. P. Council to discuss the situation, are considered as pointers to further deterioration in the internal politi cal situation, on the eve of the Congress meetings in Wardha and Bombay, to give a radical reorientation to the Congress policy and programme.

KHAKSAR BAN LIFTED

SIMLA, August 31

It is announced that following the decision of the Punjab Government and on the same understanding, namely, that the Khaksars have undertaken to obey the recent orders of the Government of India regarding drill of a military nature and the wearing of uniforms, the Government of India have decided to rescind the notification of March 20 declaring the Khaksars to be an unlawful Association in the Delhi Province. The necessary official orders will be issued by the Chief Commissioner.—A. P.

Khaksar Rearrested

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

Mohammad Sharif, Naib Hakim-i-Alla of Punjab Khaksars, who was recently discharged in the main Khaksars' case, was rearrested on a charge of being member of an unlawful association. He was produced to-day before the Special Magistrate and released on bail.—A.P.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Government of India have decided to rescind the notification declaring the Khaksars to be an unlawful association in Delhi Province. This has been done following the decision of the Punjab Governm en: and on the same understanding,

Muslim League Executive Session:

Decision On Viceroy's Declaration Deferred

Clarification On Scope And Function Of Central Executive Council And War Advisory Committee Sought?

Issue Of "C. R.'s" Sporting Offer To Be Raised At Future Sittings?

For well over seven hours, the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League which commenced its session at the residence of Mr. M.A. Jinnah in Bombay on Saturday morning, discussed the offer of the British Government contained in the Declaration of the Viceroy and the speech of Mr. L. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India.

Although the majority of members of the Committee are reported to ahve expressed themselves in favour of accepting the British offer, no agreement could be arrived at. Some members of the Committee, particularly from the Northern Provinces, seem to have been very much influenced in their attitude by the possible effect of the advance of the Totalitarian Powers on the freedom and security of Islamic countries. They appear to have urged that Indian Muslims should throw their full weight with Britain in her fight against Nazism, and neutralise, once and for all, any possible threat to the Islamic countries.

"SPORTING OFFER"

Questioned if the Committee would also consider the "Sporting Offer" of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the League, told pressmen that the offer had been made not to the League but to the Secretary of State. If the Secretary of State thought it worthwhile to consider the offer and if he consulted the League about it, the League may then consider the question.

Nevertheless, it is understood that the question was casually referred to by certain members in the course of the discussions on Saturday. It would appear that some of the members of the Committee had informal discussions regarding the offer. They appear to have been completely taken aback by the generosity of the offer, and it is understood that some of these members will make an effort to raise the issue at future sittings of the Committee. This section seems to feel that such a glorious opportunity for bringing about a permanent settlement of the question should not be lost by pleading some technical reasons.

It is understood that the first item on the agenda was the consideration of the Viceroy's declaration of August 8 and the speech of Mr. L. S. Amery in Parliament.

It is further understood that Mr. Jinnah informed the Committee of what had transpired between him and the Viceroy in the course of the two interviews he had with him at Bombay as also certain correspondence which is said to have taken place between the two.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The clarification of certain points sought by Mr. Jinnah would appear to relate to the question of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the powers and functions of the War Advisory Committee which is proposed to be set up. It is stated that Mr. Jinnah asked the Viceroy to make it clear that the Muslim members selected for the expanded Executive Council would be only such as are approved by the League. Further, it would seem that he wanted the Viceroy to make it clear that the Muslim Ministers would be put in charge of responsible portfolios and would not be in the nature of dummies.

WAR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Regarding the War Advisory Committee, it would appear that Mr. Jinnah sought to know if it would be purely advisory body or if it would have any voice in the administration of the funds collected for war purposes all over India. Though it is known that the replies of the Viceroy on all these appear to have been satisfactory to a majority of the Committee members, there appear to be a strong minority which is not so well satisfied and feels that they would be able to bargain for better terms if they held out for some time more.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEER CORPS

It is understood that the only other item on the Agenda of the Committee is the question of the ban placed by the Government of India on volunteer organisations insofar as it relates to Muslim volunteer corps. But any decision is purely ancillary to the decision on the main question of the League's attitude towards the British offer.

SUNDAY SESSION AT 10-30 A.M.

At the close of the meeting Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, general Secretary of the League informed the press that they had not arrived at any decision and may not be able to do so till Monday. The Committee would meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Sunday morning.

The following members were present:—Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury from Assam, Malik Barkat Ali, Sardar Saadulla Khan from North-West Frontier, Qazi Mohammed Isa from Baluchistan, Mr. S. M. Shareef, Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman, Begum Mohammed Ali, Sir M. K. Dehlavi, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Raja of Mahamudabad, Haji Sir Abdulla Haroon, Haji Esak Sattar Said from Madras, Nawab Ismail Khan, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Rauf Shah, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin, Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot and Sardar Aurangzeb Khan.

The only members of the Committee who did not attend are Mr. Latifur Rahman of Bihar and Mr. Akram Khan of Bengal. They are expected to arrive on Sunday.

Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin arrived in Bombay from Simla only this morning and Mr Fazlul Huq arrived by the Calcutta Mail only an hour before the meeting commenced.

BASIS FOR PERMANENT ALLIANCE

KARACHI, Aug. 31.

The Hon. Sheikh Abdul Majid, Finance Minister and lately a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, has to-day issued the following statement to the 'United Press' on Mr. Rajagopalachari's further elucidation of his 'sporting offer' in his Madras Law College speech:

"Mr. Rajagopalachari's statement affords a real basis for a permanent alliance between the Congress and the Muslim League. Perhaps the communal question may be amicably solved if the offer embodying the views of Mr. Rajagopalachari is officially made by the Congress to the Muslim League Press utterances do not carry us far enough."—United Press.

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS IMPROVING?

German-Soviet Trade Agreement Not Working Over-Smoothly!

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Soviet press is no longer making the bitter attacks on Britain, that were published at the outbreak of the war, and that reached their climax during the Finnish campaign, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

This change may chiefly be attributed to the defeat of France, but since the arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps, there have been some signs, vague and intangible though they are, of an improvement in Anglo-Soviet relations.

The fears of the average Russian, that after the surrender of France, Herr Hitler might march east instead of attacking Britain, have not been calmed by the Soviet Government's decision to carry out drastic army reorganisation.

NO DRASTIC CHANGE IN POLICY.

It would be extremely unwise to assume that these measures even suggest the possibility of Soviet's entering the war against the Axis Powers. It is nevertheless clear, that the Kremlin is determined to prepare for anything, so that Russia will not suffer the fate of France and other countries.

There are also signs that the German-Soviet Trade Agreement is not working over smoothly. German officials, experts and engineers, have been loud in their complaints of Russian incompetence and refusal to co-operate etc. Complaints are believed to arise in reality from Soviet unwillingness, to release goods for Germany, until adequate compensation is received.—Reuter.

NO OCCASION FOR QUARREL

Goal Of Congress And Khudai Khidmatgars Is Common

PESHAWAR, Aug. 31.

Since the Congress and the Khudai Khidmatgars have a common goal, there would never arise an occasion for a quarrel between the two, declares Arbab Abdul Ghaffoor Khalul, M.L.A. ex-Parliamentary Secretary, Frontier Government, in the course of a press statement.

Proceeding he says that so far as the question of the ultimate aim, the independence of the Motherland, is concerned, there is no difference of opinion between the Red Shirts and the Congress. In the method of achievement, however, some difference has arisen.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1940

New York: August 31.

Previous closing	9.29
To-day's opening	9.27
Difference	—2
To-day's closing	9.29
Difference	Nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 190/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940

Liverpool: August 31.

Previous closing	7.68
To-day's opening	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: August 31.

New York cotton showed reactionary tendency on scattered local selling and lack of follow-up. Trading in October began at 9.27, i.e. two points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on scattered local selling and some hedging but thereafter the upward trend developed on trade and local support with some outside buying, as a result of which October closed at 9.29.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (9.21/21) 9.27/27
December (9.15/15) 9.23/22
March (9.01/01) 9.08/07

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS.

London: August 31.

Castorseeds Aug/Sept (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
Linseed Bombay Calcutta Aug/Sept (£16 5/8) £16 5/8
Linseed La Plata Aug/Sept (Unquoted) Unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal Aug/Sept (£15 5/8) £15 5/8

JUTES

Dundee September (£31) Closed
Lightning September (£28 1/4) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (12 1/4d paid and value) Closed
Forward Oct/Dec (12 1/4d buyers) Closed

METALS.

Tin (£257 1/2 buyers, £258 sellers. Barely steady after being easier). Closed
Electric Copper (£62) Closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) Closed

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: August 31.

There was no trading during the nigh session.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: August 31.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: August 31.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: August 31.

T T London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: August 31.

The following cable was received from London:—

The market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London: August 31.

Spot (23 3/8d) Closed
Forward (23 1/8d) Closed

LONDON GOLD

London: August 31.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: August 31.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 7/16 to 0-3 13/16) 0-3 7/16 to 0-3 13/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Monday, 2nd Sept.

Weather Report

POONA: August 31.

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m to-day:—

STATIONS.	Temperatures. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	86	77	0.1	53.5	—9.0
Calcutta	93	82	0.0	30.4	—6.7
Cuttack	91	78	0.6	50.5	+15.1
Ranchi	82	73	0.2	38.7	+1.1
Patna	90	81	0.0	29.5	—4.1
Gorakhpur	95	80	0.1	23.0	—11.8
Benares	85	78	0.1	33.4	+5.3
Allahabad	84	77	0.2	19.8	.....
Cawnpore	86	76	0.0	15.0	—10.3
Lucknow	89	77	0.8	25.9	—0.9
Jhansi	86	75	0.0	29.0	+1.9
Agra	91	77	T	14.2	—5.5
Bareilly	91	76	1.9	42.3	+11.5
Dehra Dun	87	73	0.4	49.2	—13.9
Delhi	94	79	0.0	17.7	—0.2
Ludhiana	99	77	0.0	21.3	+3.6
Lahore	101	81	0.0	7.6	—4.9
Sialkot	97	81	0.0	28.8	+9.5
Rawalpindi	99	75	0.0	20.9	+1.9
Multan	101	81	0.0	3.2	—1.5
Srinagar	86	55	0.0	7.2	+1.1
Peshawar	100	77	0.0	1.5	—2.3
Fort Sandeman	95	72	0.0	3.2	—1.6
Quetta	86	46	0.0	0.5	.....
Rangoon	84	76	0.7	73.8	+14.5
Khandwa	86	73	0.0	29.5	+9.0
Jubbulpore	86	73	0.2	42.9	+1.1
Nagpur	88	73	0.0	59.3	+24.9
BOMBAY	87	79	0.0	79.3	+22.9
Ratnagiri	85	76	0.2	83.7	+2.2
Ahmednagar	87	63	T	14.6	+3.6
Poona	83	69	0.0	13.1	—2.3
Sholapur	90	67	0.0	17.8	+4.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	73	0.0	16.2	—1.1
Mysore	83	66	0.0	9.9	+1.2
Calicut	81	74	0.2	98.3	+18.4
Madras	96	79	0.0	9.1	—1.3
Shillong	76	64	0.1	40.4	—4.8
Darjeeling	66	59	0.5	69.6	—14.0
Simla	69	59	0.6	35.4	—6.0
Pachmarhi	73	66	0.2	83.0	+26.4
Kodaikanal	67	51	0.0	13.9	—2.1
Colombo	87	80	0.0	15.3	—1.0
Jacobabad	104	80	0.0	2.0	—0.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	97	76	0.0	4.5	—0.9
Karachi	88	76	0.0	4.6	—0.8
Jaipur	84	73	0.0	25.1	+6.8
Ajmer	83	74	0.0	23.5	+7.8
Deesa	89	72	0.0	16.1	—3.7
Rajkot	91	74	0.0	14.8	—6.1
Ahmedabad	90	74	0.0	16.2	—7.5
Bhopal	83	72	0.0	38.2	.....
Akola	89	75	0.0	30.9	+9.8
Amraoti	94	71	T	31.9	—10.0
Indore	82	72	0.0	35.5	+11.9
Marmagoa	83	77	T	107.7	.....
Malegaon	89	67	0.0	9.9	—2.4
Mahableshwar	65	57	0.1	216.7	—9.1
Baroda	89	73	0.0	0.0	.....
Bahawalpur	100	81	0.0	3.9	+0.2
Belgaum	76	64	0.1	39.6	+5.7
Cherrapunji	72	67	1.3	210.9	—63.4
Bijapur	90	66	0.1	8.1	+0.2
Dalhousie	73	62	0.4	52.0	.....
Mount Abu	69	61	0.0	45.5	—3.1
Ootacamund	63	51	0.0	20.7	—0.3
Gwalior	92	76	0.0	0.0	.....

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A. P.

Monsoon Active In U. P. And East Central India

POONA: August 31.

The monsoon has been active in the United Provinces and East Central India. Rainfall also occurred locally in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Punjab Hills, West Central Provinces, Malabar and in a few stations in Konkan and Deccan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31st August 1940:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.024 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 87.4 deg. (2.3 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 79.0 deg. (3.3 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S-W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 153 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2.
Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 28.27 inches
Total rainfall during the year 80.67 inches.
Weather remark:—Nil

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 31/8/1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1870 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 20h 38m. I.S.T. on Friday, the 30th August 1940.

POLISH SQUADRONS' SUCCESSES

(Continued from page 11)

about 40 raiders were engaged. The all-clear was sounded in London area, after about 50 minutes.

Earlier, waves of enemy planes which crossed South-east coast towns got as hot a reception over this "Front Line" in the present battle of Britain. One wave, flying very high, steered an inland course in the north-west after passing a town, but another was attacked before actually reaching the coast.

Four raiders of to-day's unofficial total of 14 were sent crashing into the sea. A terrific barrage of fire and machinegun bursts were heard in three coast towns. One town was attacked by a force of Messerschmitts on its way back across the Channel, but though a number of bombs, principally incendiaries, were dropped little damage was caused considering the size of the enemy formation

Speed boats went to the rescue of three Germans who baled out of one enemy bomber into the sea. Enemy bombers crossed over three coast towns in formation, at a great height to avoid anti-aircraft barrage. Fighter escorts followed in a straight line behind and above.

TERRIFIC CRASHES.

R. A. F. fighters were seen to run across a stream of Nazi raiders approaching from the coast before bombs fell in the quarter of London area mentioned earlier. One lady resident said that she saw two German planes leave the crowd, dive steeply and let loose their bombs. She saw two bombs leave one plane. They looked like huge sausages. Terrific crashes followed.

A small works received a direct hit. Another bomb damaged houses. One family had suffered in the previous raid and were in the process of evacuating their home. A loory drawn up at the front door was wrecked and the furniture on it burst into flames. The family indoors collecting the remnants of their home were uninjured. Workers in factories in the quarter threw themselves on the ground as bombs dropped. One employee said that the explosions shook them when they were on the ground.

An old soldier added: "I think about six to seven planes took part. Some dived and dropped six or seven bombs and then fled. The bombs appeared to be high explosives. It was all over in a few minutes."

ATTACK ON S.E. COAST TOWN.

Late in the morning an air attack was re-launched on the South-East coast town that was raided earlier to-day. Some 15 raiders dropped bombs in a residential area demolishing or seriously damaging a number of houses hitting a Roman Catholic church and causing a number of casualties including two killed.

This afternoon raiders again crossed the South-East coast. The unofficial count of to-day's bag of enemy aircraft is now 20.

POLISH SQUADRON'S SUCCESS.

The First Polish Squadron with the R.A.F. brought down their first Nazi plane. A number of other Polish pilots flying as individual members of other R.A.F. Squadrons, had already scored successes. Two of these yesterday distinguished themselves almost exactly at the same time as their comrades in the second Polish squadron. They were with a British Hurricane squadron patrolling the Thames Estuary which met 60 Heinkels and Dorniers protected by large numbers of Messerschmitts. Before the Messerschmitts had a chance to intervene, the Hurricanes had attacked. Two Poles destroyed one bomber. The third Polish pilot did not come back and is presumed to have shot down.—Reuter.

POLISH SQUADRON'S SUCCESS ON FRIDAY

The R.A.F Second Polish Squadron, on Friday, opened their account against the enemy by shooting down a Dornier bomber during what was meant to be an exercise flight, states the Air Ministry Bulletin.

BRITAIN LOSES 25 AIRCRAFT

An Air Ministry Communique just issued states that during Friday night's attacks on this country an enemy bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft guns in North-West England.

Later reports received show that in Friday's air battles our losses were 25 aircraft but 15 pilots were saved.

CASUALTIES IN LONDON AREA

There were some casualties in the attack on the quarter of London area described earlier, but the number is not yet known. An eye-witness said that eight bombs were dropped in one area from an unknown number of planes which dived out of the brilliant sun in a lighting swoop.

An Air Ministry Communique briefly states:—"On Friday night a strong force of R.A.F. bombers again attacked military objectives in Berlin area.

ATTACKS ON S.-E. COAST TOWNS

Ace pilots of Germany's "Yellow Nose" Squadron of Messerschmitt fighters were routed in a great battle over a south-east coast town, after they had shot down some of the balloon barrage. Savage attack was launched in the glare of early morning sunshine. Some balloons fell in flames, as 12 of the "Yellow Nose" Squadron swooped on them from different directions, their machine-guns spitting incendiary bullets.

Anti-aircraft guns of every calibre thundered into action filling the sky with bursting shells, and "Flaming Onions." The raiders pressed home the attack with suicidal recklessness. Shrapnel and spent incendiary bullets littered the streets of the town like hail. The raider which the R.A.F. downed with a rifle fire was riddled with bullets and spun straight into the sea with smoke pouring from it. Finally the raiders made off towards the French coast.

R.A.F.'S MORNING'S BAG OF 13

Four more machines were reported to have been shot down this time in a battle over the south-east coast towns, making the morning's total thirteen.—Reuter.

LONDON'S FOURTH AIR RAID ON SATURDAY

A fourth air raid warning in London area was sounded. About 50 enemy planes flying at a great height passed over London area, coming from the direction of the coast. R.A.F. fighters broke up the formation and a terrific air battle developed. Two German planes were seen to dive vertically apparently out of control.

Another big air battle developed later over a south-east area, where about 40 German planes made a determined effort to break through. Driven back once they regained the formation and came in again. It is believed that four German planes were shot down and the battle is still raging.

16 BR. FIGHTERS MISSING.

Sixteen British fighters are missing, but 11 pilots are safe.

A DOG FIGHT.

Shortly after London's fourth warning this evening a dog fight developed at a tremendous height over the outskirts of London area. Two large bombers were chased by ten Spitfires.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

GERMANY'S WAR CASUALTIES

LONDON, Aug. 31.

BERLIN: The Official News Agency states: The total German losses in the first twelve months amounted to "about 39,000 dead, 143,000 wounded, 24,000 missing". The Agency compares this with 580,000 casualties in the first four months of the last war.—Reuter.

On The Air

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Music from the movies. 8-30 A. R. P. Talk (Eng.) 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A News-Play or a Topical talk. 9-15 Amanat Ali 10-30 Vazir Bai of Poona. 10-55 Sarod recital. 11-5 Nashwar Sansar: Devotional song by A I R artist. 11-15 Sardar Bai Karadgekar of Kolhapur. 11-45 Lyrics from "Lapandav." 12 Noon Zahoor Raja. 12-12 p.m. T. N. Ranade. 12-20 Bibhas on Jaltarang. 12-30 Amanat Ali. 12-57 News in Hindustani. The A I R Quartet: Popular tune. 1-10 Viyog. 1-15 Chanchal Kumari. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know Madame? 1-40 Lunch Hour Music. 5 T. N. Ranade. 5-15 Gopal Rao: Violin solo. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Vazir Bai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Kannada song by an A I R artist. 6-20 Ebrahim: Clarionet 6-30 Sardar Bai Karadgekar. 7 The Bom. Radio Orchestra. 7-10 Tunes Alike. 7-17 T. N. Ranade. 7-30 Chanchal Kumari. 7-50 Instrumental music. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Tomorrow. 8-30 The Fortnight in Sport: Talk by Talyarkhan. 8-45 Mira Bai Bhajan. 8-55 Talk of the Town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-50 An introduction. 10-5 A I R Voices. 10-15 Felix Weingartner conducting London Philharmonic Orchestra

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. A musical mixture. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bom. 1. 8-40 Pad and Mahiya. 9 to 10 As in Bom. 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bom. 1. 12-57 Kisi-ki-Yad: Orchestra. 1 to 1-30 As in Bom. 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1 35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 5-25 As in Bom. 1. 5-25 Gujarati Geet. 5-35 to 6 As in Bom. 1. 6 Patdeep on Sitar. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bom. 1. 7-55 Shab-i-Meraj: Yusuf and Moiz Loynmoonwala. 8-25 to 9 As in Bom. 1. 9 Zahoor Raja. 9-10 Sardar Bai Karadgekar. 9-30 Alap Basant on Sarod. 9-40 Chanchal Kumari. 9-55 Amanat Ali. 10-20 Screen hits.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Chellam Rajan: Vocal and Veena South Indian music. 5-10 Ashima Banerjee: Bengali songs. 5-25 Sindhora on Sarangi. 5-30 Bhundoo Qawwal and Mohammad Din of Tonk. 5-45 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 6-25 Mubarak Ali Khan: Classical music. 6-45 Jawab Men: Listeners' letters and their replies by Payami. 6-55 Hafiz Ali Khan of Gwalior: Sarod recital. 7-10 Khadim Husain. 7-25 Zinda Hasan. 7-45 For Villagers only. 8-30 Bhundoo Qawwal and Mohammad Din of Tonk. 8-45 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 10 It has happened or Sarinda recital. 10-5 Mubarak Ali Khan. 10-20 Hafiz Ali Khan of Gwalior: Sarod recital. 10-30 Zinda Hasan. 10-50 Hafiz Ali Khan of Gwalior: Sarod recital.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Zinda Hasan. 8 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 8-15 Prarthna: Duet by A I R artists. 8-30 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1 9-30 Bhundoo Qawwal and Mohammad Din of Tonk. 9-45 Mubarak Ali Khan: Class. music. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 Symphony No. 4 in B Flat. played by B B C Symphony Orchestra. 10-40 The London Symphony Orchestra.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Dwijen Roy Choudhuri: Assamese songs for our Assamese listeners. 5-50 Listening Tunes. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Sunila Das Gupta. 7-40 Binapani Mukerjee II. 8 Mustaq Ali Khan: Sitar solo. 8-20 Girin Chakravarti. 8-30 Mustaq Ali Khan: Sitar solo. 9 Background to the News: Weekly war talk. 10 Calcutta Radio Orchestra in a popular programme.

TO-DAY'S MUSICAL COMEDY AT 1-40 P.M.

To-day (September 1) from 1-40 p.m. for almost an hour, listeners of Bombay will be entertained with "The Ghost of Shay Nyang" a lively musical comedy with music by Walter Kaufmann and the libretto and lyrics by G. Radcliffe Genge. The actual story, detected by the librettist in a book of translations of 17th Century Chinese Tales, has as its angle character Shay Nyang, only daughter of a Great Mandarin, her lover singlo and a couple of greedy corpse examiners—the bunch of them do and discover the most amazing things.

YOGA EXERCISES FROM TUESDAY

The increasing popularity of Yoga in India and the 'push' given to it by Lucknow in the Radio World has led Bombay to incorporate these exercises as a daily feature in its programmes. Every morning from tomorrow (September 2) at 7-50 a.m. this Hindustani counterpart of the daily English feature "Keep Fit" will train enthusiastic and unbiassed listeners in the elements of this art which does not consist of, as is commonly imagined, in the extreme mortification of the flesh, but in building up a complete psycho-physical entity.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, Aug 30

	Season to date	This week	Season to date	Week
	CORRESPONDING			
	1938-39		1939	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	481	139	867	284
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	388	90	421	98
Exports from U. S. Ports	53	12	293	113
Of which to Japan	5	2	36	13
Of which to China	—	—	1	—
Of which to Great Britain	32	5	96	53
Of which to Germany	—	—	34	7
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,568	—	2,137
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	1,882	—	2,425
World's visible supply	—	—	—	6,750
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	5,062
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	606	129
Receipts at U S Ports	356	116	556	197

N. B. All in bales 000's omitted
Certificated Stocks 7,000 bales.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 31

Ready & Delivery Contract New Crop:—
Bengal Fine 143-45 Nov +9; Dec +5; Jan +4
Berar 173-75 Nov +13; Dec +5; Jan +3
C. P. 1 179-81 Nov +19; Dec +14; Jan +12
C. P. 2 174-75 Nov +15; Dec +9; Jan +7
Khandesh 167-70 Nov +6; Dec —1; Jan —4
Muglai 169-70
Broach 181-83

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Aug 31

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year Since 1st Sept.	Last year Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh		55,591	38,888
Central India		109,361	225,421
Barsi and Nagar		114,118	96,307
Hyderabad/Gaorani		48,009	4,474
Berar		318,618	162,957
Central Provinces		76,962	40,010
Total Oomras		722,659	568,057
Dholeras		89,297	278,019
N W Provinces		26,079	10,812
Rajputana		35,228	81,947
Sind-Punjab	662	387,570	340,063
Broach		409,044	415,086
Coompta and Dharwar	204	53,153	155,706
Westerns-Northerns	73	38,062	99,661
Cocoanada		86	98
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,412	2,677
Total	543	1,762,590	1,952,125
Arrived by road to 29th August 1940		339,387	

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay, Aug 31

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.).

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs.	78	8 0
Pepper Bhadarwa Sud 15 per candy		77	8 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15 per candy		81	8 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt		15	0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt		12	0 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 30-8-40	356000	556000
Receipts yesterday 30-8-40	42000	78000
Export to date 30-8-40	48000	287000
Stock at Ports 23-8-40	2518000	2078000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-8-40	1889000	2407000
Stock at Liverpool 23-8-40	.....	600000
Visible Supply 23-8-40	.....	4897000
Quantity in sight 23-8-40	342000	583000
Quantity out of sight 23-8-40	.....	476000

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATION

Bombay, Aug 31

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 120 October 122 December 124
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 133 October 135 December 137
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 162 October 164 December 167
Yarn No. 40s August 234 October 236 December 238

PIECEGOODS AND YARN

Bombay, Aug 30

PIECEGOODS

Grey, Unbleached.—

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	„	0	9	5
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	„	1	0	3
Shirtings	„	0	9	1
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	„	0	8	7
Leopard Cloth	„	0	9	1
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	„	0	10	0
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	„	0	15	8
Dhills	„	0	8	4
Domestics	„	0	8	5
Salita	„	0	9	6
Chadars	„	0	9	6
White Bleached.—				
Longcloth per piece	„	11	12	0
Drill	„	9	1	9
Yarn.—				
4s (All Waste) per lb.		0	4	3
8 1/2s	„	0	4	11
10 1/2s	„	0	5	7
12 1/2s	„	0	5	10
16s	„	0	7	3
20s	„	0	7	10
24s	„	0	8	4
32s	„	0	9	7
60s	„	1	0	9

LONDON EXCHANGES

London Aug 30

T T London on:—

New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	37.70
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.65/17.75
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 31

The local market being oversold is now feeling the effect of shortage of offerings and prices are advancing under short covering. The recent decline was unjustified in the face of good export demand for ready cotton and since yesterday there was persistent buying with the result that prices registered a sharp rise. In sympathy with a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 188/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 189/8 under small local support. There appeared scattered realising and prices reacted to Rs. 189 but renewed buying and covering hardened Broach A/M delivery to Rs. 191. The tone of the market was fairly firm but we do not think it advisable to buy at present prices.

There was steady buying and Broach A/M delivery after advancing to Rs. 191/4 when realising checked further improvement. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	Rs.	190	8	0
Oomra D/J		170	0	0
Bengal D/J		137	12	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool 269 penny points at exchange 1/6
Broach A/M below New York 164 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 30

Broach A/M highest 188 1/4 lowest 184 3/4 closing 187 1/2
Oomra D/J highest 168 lowest 164 3/4 closing 167 1/2
Bengal D/J highest 137 1/2 lowest 134 3/4 closing 136 3/4

3 PER CENT DEFENCE BONDS 1946.

First Issue	Rs.	71,29,100
Second Issue to 30th August	Rs.	19,61,17,800
Total	Rs.	20,32,46,900

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 30

UPPERS:—		
Spot		12.71+04
October		12.00+02
December		11.51+02
January		11.11+02
March		10.81+02
May		10.56+02
July		10.34+02
GIZA—		
Spot		13.37+03
October		12.96+16
November		12.20+16
January		11.59+06
March		11.28+06
May		10.96+06
July		10.81+06

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Aug 31

Groundnut February	Rs.	3	14	0
Castorseed May		6	8	0
Cottonseed January		2	4	0
Silver 1st settlemen		1	2	0
Silver 2nd settlement		1	14	0
Gold 1st settlement		0	10	0
Gold 2nd settlement		1	12	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug 31

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		146	143	140	137
M G Punjab		146	143	140	137
M G Rajputana		53	150	147	144
M G Oomra No. 3	177	175	172	169	
M G C P No. 1	188	186	183	180	
M G C P No. 2	181	179	176	173	
M G Broach No. 2		183	181	179	176
M G Punjab-Ame		217	215	213	210
M G Surat		235	233	231	228
M G Rajpipla		229	227	225	222
M G Navsari		243	241	239	236

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Aug 30

3 per cent	£79	1/2
3 1/2 per cent	91	3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100	1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	104	1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107	1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109	1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	103	3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96	1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74	1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101	1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112	5/8

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Aug 31

Castorseeds	September—			
Opening	Rs.	33	8	0
Highest		33	8	0
Lowest		32	10	0
Closing		33	2	0
Castorseeds	May—			
Opening		34	0	0
Highest		34	10	0
Lowest		33	12	0
Closing		34	10	0
Groundnuts	February—			
Opening		27	12	0
Highest		27	14	0
Lowest		27	6	0
Closing		27	10	0
Cottonseed	September—			
Opening		26	0	0
Highest		25	4	0
Lowest		24	8	0
Closing		25	0	0
Cottonseed	January—			
Opening		20	4	0
Highest		20	5	9
Lowest		20	1	3
Closing		20	4	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug 31

With an improved sentiment prevailing on the bazar Steel shares evoked buying support and finished higher Tata Deferreds opened at 1645 and advanced to 1660 The Ordinaries began at 316 6 and met with business upto 318 closing later at 317/8. The textile shares, however, failed to follow the wake of Steels. Bombay Dyeings were quotable around 870 while Indian Irons showed a fractional improvement to 26-9.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange to day

Tata Deferreds (1637-8) 1645 1657-8 1660 1657-8 1660

Tata Ordinaries (315) 316-8 318 317 317-8

Tata Ordinary 317/8; Tata Deferred 1660; Indian Iron 26/9; Bombay Dyeing 870; Century 242/8; Central India 238/12; Kohinoor 315; Associated Cement 112/8; Bombay Burma 507/8; Scindia Steam 18/14. Tata Hydro 167/8; Reserve Bank 100/8; Imperial Bank F P 1481/4; Central Bank 36; Bank of India 134/8; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 90/2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 31

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London.

London Spot silver price declined 1/16d. at 23 3/8d but forward quotation was raised 1/16d. at 23 1/8d. There was little speculative buying in forward New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 5/8. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 61-5-9 and forward parity was Rs. 60-12-9. The local market was quiet with a restricted turnover and quotations were as under:—

GOLD			
Ready	42	2	6
Bhadrapad	42	2	0
Sovereigns	28	10	0
SILVER			
Ready	63	6	0
Bhadrapad	63	5	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 30

Spot	23	3/8	
Forward	23	1/8	

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 30

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Aug 31

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:
Shipment September Rs 8-11-0
Indian sugars ready:
Ordinary Rs. 15-0-0 to 15-4-0
Large grain Rs. 15-5-0 to 16-0-0
Tone: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 31

B. O. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 1st March

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 1st March
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 1st March
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/2 nominal
Bank's buying T T 76 1/2 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 75 3/4 nominal

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 84 3/4

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 22 1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong London 1/3 31st inst.
Shanghai London 0/3 13/16 31st inst.
New York London 4.03 1/2 30th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 30th inst
London New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 30th inst.
London Switzerland 17.65/75 30th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 30th inst.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 30th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 29th inst.
Gold £8-8-0 30th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 7/16 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 3/8 30th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/16 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/8 30th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 30th inst.
London discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 29th inst
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 30th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 29th inst
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 30th inst
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money: Call to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent
Tone:- Very easy

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug 30

Rozario Santa Fe	not quoted
Barletta Russo	unoffered
South Australian Sept quoted	25/9

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 30

Smoked sheets standard rubber per lb buyers 12 3/16

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Silhouette Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION 1/9/40	
A	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION 1/9/40	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION 1/9/40	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

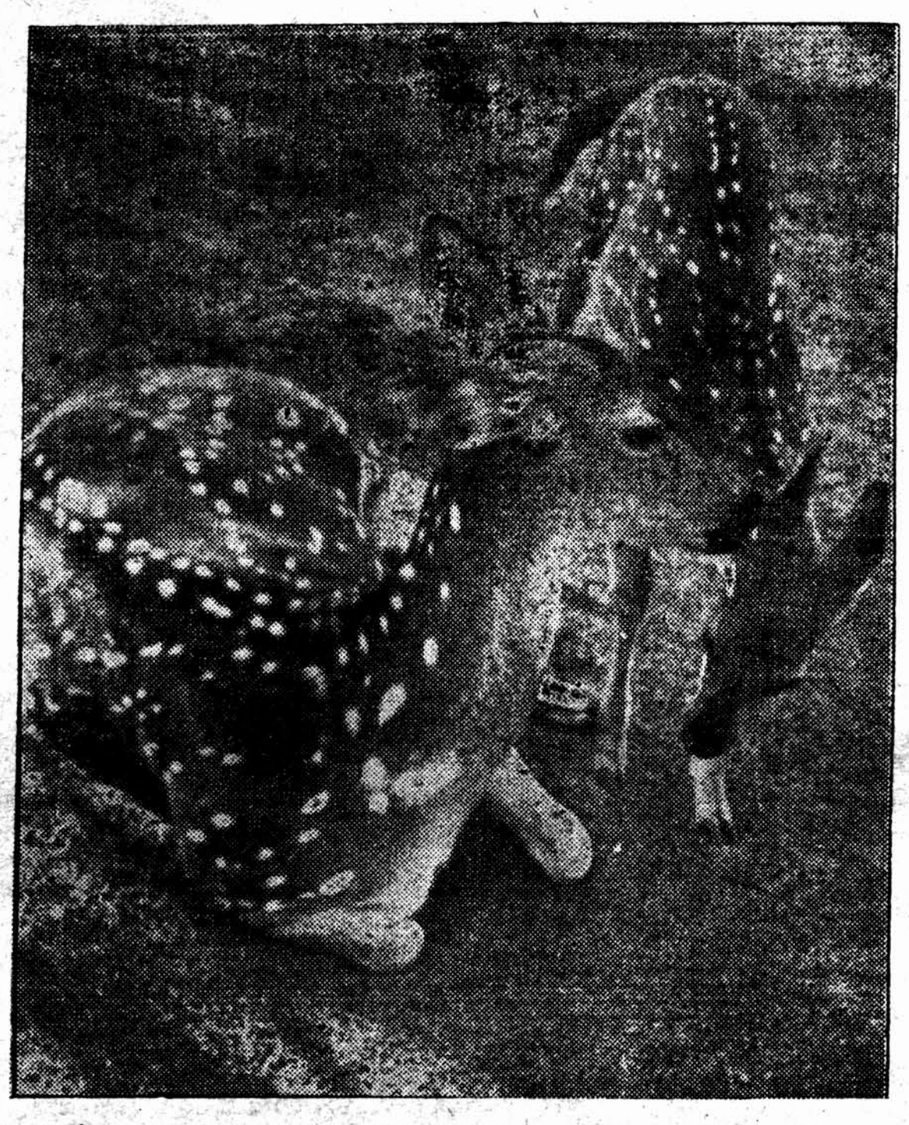
.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Bro. Ringer Madhu.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY The All-India Children's Association



A Little Secret?
(By B. F. Ferreira.)

Sis. Nalu Jayakar.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

On the 29th of this month, Balkan-ji-Baris throughout India will celebrate their Annual Day. On that day fall the birthdays of the Association itself, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, and all these are to be celebrated jointly, as usual.

Workers of the organisation, elders who take interest in children's activities and children themselves will please make a note of this and start making preparations from right now. I shall be glad to know from all how they would be celebrating the day.

As regards Bombay, all its local branches will celebrate the day jointly. Consideration regarding this is among the items of the agenda fixed for this afternoon's meeting of the workers. Announcement of the decision arrived at will be notified through these columns.

Other places also may prepare programmes and make announcements of their arrangements. What I am more particular about, however, are the places where there are no branches of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Will not any sisters and brothers fix up something on the occasion?

* * * *

Our Activities

Bro. P. R. Rangsahai writes from Matunga:—

'Dear Dada, I am very glad to inform you that some of my friends are anxious to join our Balkan-ji-Bari. I like to have members from Bangalore and some other places also. In the last week of this month, I shall be leaving for Bangalore and try to enroll some members there. Please send me some forms.'

I am happy to see the enthusiasm of my brother. Well, brother, the required forms have been sent to you. I wish you best luck and all happiness.

Here is a letter from Bro. Ringer Madhu of Carnac Road:—

'Dear Dada. I am very sorry, I didn't write to you for a long time. I take a great interest in the activities of our Association. On Saturday, there was a big crowd on the Azad Maidan where a fair was held. I enjoyed the day very much. I shall be very happy if you send me a signed photograph of yourself.'

I am very glad to hear from Bro. Madhu, but I regret I shall have to disappoint him as I have no photograph of myself to send him. He will please excuse me.

Vile Parle Branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari organised a successful visit to the Peppermint Works recently. About 150 children went there and had a happy and useful time.

On Sunday, August 18, the newly started Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at Ambernath held its first meeting. Nearly fifty children were present. Syt. N. A. Korde, the Secretary, opened the meeting with an introductory speech. Then the boys and girls related funny stories. They also sang beautiful songs. Later on Syt. Rajput organised outdoor games for half an hour. After that the children dispersed in joyous moods.

* * * *

Eat And Drink In Strict Moderation

By Bro. N. D. Lakhani

Nine people out of ten eat and drink too much. When you are ill, the first thing the Doctor does is to change the quality and quantity of your diet. If a reduced quantity helps you to regain health, surely very little more is needed to enable you to keep well.

Animals stop eating when they are ill. It will do you no harm to miss a meal or two when you are out of sorts; it will give the system a chance to deal with the accumulated waste that is most likely the cause of the mischief.

Remember, it isn't the quantity you eat that nourishes you; it is the quantity you digest. When you eat more than you can digest, the system becomes overtaxed and congested, and the body gets loaded with waste. This waste clogs the eliminative canals, decomposes the systems and causes many illnesses.

By restricting one's eating and drinking to just what the system needs, no more, no less, one can always keep good health. What that quantity is, depends upon your habits and your means of livelihood.

Those who live on out-door life, or have hard manual work to do, need considerably more food than those following light indoor occupations. The thing to do is to experiment and find out how much you need and what food suits you best?

* * * *

Balkan-ji-Bari Workers Please Remember!

A meeing of Bombay workers will be held to-day at 4-30 p.m. at "Gulistan", Khar. Syt. B. G. Kher will preside.

A Couple Of Jokes

By Bro. M. W. Chanderbhan

(1) Father: Hari, will you be happy when you are old?
Hari: No, father!
Father: Why?
Hari: Because I will not be allowed to go to cinema with a half ticket.

(2) Purshottam (to the Post Master): Is there a letter for me, please?
Post Master: What is your name, please?
Purshottam: My name will be on the letter!

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

On, Up in the Air!
(By Y. M. Purav.)

The Trimurti.
(By Kantilal M. Shah.)

Comfortable?—Not Very!
(By G. A. Habib.)

A Page For Women

Marcia Better Off Without Her Don Juan

(By Regine)

Dear Regine: I am heart broken. For two years I have been in love with a man who professed to love me. He did occasionally speak of affairs with other women but assured me that THIS was the real thing. Whenever he went away on trips he wrote me three letters a day telling me of his love for me and how he looked forward only to the time when I would be his in the sight of the world.

We would have been married a year ago but the plans he had for going into a new business fell through. He always seems to be on the verge of something big and great ... but nothing materializes. Just lately I have noticed a certain coolness in his manner. Where before he was always fifteen minutes have ahead of time for appointment...he is now fifteen minutes late. And when he does arrive, he says he will have to leave immediately to take care of some important matter. He is growing more and more impersonal and if I weren't sure that no man could love a woman as he has professed to love me and then drop her...I would think he was trying to walk out on me. How can this be after all that has been between us? Neither of us are adolescents. I am twenty-nine and he is thirty-five. Shall I tell him I notice he is cooling or what? I love him very deeply.—

MARCIA.

* * * *

My dear Marcia: There is a Biblical adage..."If thy right hand offend three, cut it off." I think definitely that what you are up against is a gentleman with a Don Juan complex, one who really hates women but revenges himself on them by first making them love him...and then dropping them.

I think he is just "letting the cat die," as we used to say when we wanted to stop swinging imperceptibly... when we were children.

His inability to find a successful business connection is because he actually wants to fail. Failure ties in with his revenge motif... for if he fails he can't marry you or any other woman...and in his subconscious or unconscious mind, he has no intention of marrying anyone.

His trouble probably started in his childhood. His mother may have deserted him or turned him over to the care of others far more than she should have. Children build terrific resentments and they will revenge themselves in situations which seem completely datached from their infantile frustrations.

LOVES THEM AND LEAVES THEM

The reason I call your sweetheart's malady a Don Juan complex is because the hero of that poem by Byron was deserted by his mother in early childhood, and spent the rest of his life treating other women as his mother treated him, first making them love him...and then leaving them.

You say he is without relatives. This ties up very neatly with my theory. For undoubtedly there are ghosts in his childhood memories that are not at all pretty to look at.

There is only one way to cure him and that is doubtful. If you could persuade him to see a psychiatrist who would quickly tell him just what causes his attitudes as well as his failures. Unfortunately, so many people who have complexes are as cunning as madmen...and they carefully dodge any attempt at explanation or cure. As for you...the sooner you forget him, the better. The sea of matrimony charted by this man (if he were to marry) would be full of dangerous shoals and islands of heartbreak.

(COPYRIGHT)

BED JACKET FOR MOTHER AND CHILD

A little crocheted bed jacket is useful to have most of the year. Every woman will want to have this jacket, especially when she knows she can make a matching one for baby. Grandmothers, too, will love one.

Make the most of your complexion
when so much depends on it
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
Perfect VANISHING CREAM
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
Perfect COLD CREAM

So MUCH of your personal attractiveness — so many thrilling moments that form the most cherished memories of a woman's life — may be lost to you forever unless you learn to guard your most prized possession — a beautiful complexion.

Thousands of women, who have sought in vain for a beautiful complexion, have realized their fondest hopes with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream. This delicately perfumed cream forms an invisible film that cleverly conceals little skin blemishes and makes your skin soft and lovely. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream protects your skin against the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust. Being an ideal powder base, it will make your complexion a miracle of loveliness. Your make-up goes on smoother — it stays lovely longer.

Awaken the hidden beauty of your skin by the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream and to you will come the happiness that belongs to every woman favoured with a radiant, youthful complexion.

Other Famous
Daggett & Ramsdell
Beauty Creations

Perfect Cold Cream — Unsurpassed for cleansing and beautifying the skin.
Perfect Skin Lotion — A refreshing astringent that stimulates circulation and removes excessive oiliness.
Perfect Face Powder — Blends perfectly with your natural colouring; comes in six shades; is delicately perfumed; clings for hours; and gives you a well-groomed appearance without that powdery look.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

D85-I

THE museum attendant approached the millionaire.

"Smoking is forbidden here, sir. You are liable to a fine of ten shillings."

"Well, here's a pound note," replied the culprit.

"I have no change, sir," said the attendant.

The millionaire turned to his secretary and handed him a cigar. "Here, John, you smoke as well."

"I understood you to say, Murphy, that the local constable could vouch for your good behaviour."

"That's right, sir."

"But he says that he has never even heard of you!"

"Sure sir, doesn't that prove I'm speaking the truth?"

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Liberian Republic Issues Commemorative Stamps

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

The tiny republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa is commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of its founding, and one of the attendant observances will be the issue of a three value set of large and interesting stamps. Advance proofs of these adhesives have been released by the Consulate-General of the Republic of Liberia in New York City. The stamps are printed by the American Bank Note Company, on unwatered paper, each stamp measuring 45 by 29 m.m. and perforated 12.

The 3 c blue has for its main central design a view of the coast line of Liberia at the time of the first colonization of the territory by four American colonization societies which are named underneath the illustration as the American Colonization Society, New York, Pennsylvania and Mississippi Colonization Societies.

The ships, approaching the shore, are those sent over by these societies. Above the pictorial panel appears the legend: "100th Anniversary of the Founding of the Commonwealth of Liberia." This same wording appears in some form on each stamp of the series. On the 3 c it is supported on each side by the arm of a male figure; the one at the left representing a settler from the United States and that at the right representing a native aborigine; thus symbolizing the union of these two groups in their common effort to build a free and independent Negro state.

The 5c brown features the Great Seal of the Commonwealth from which extend the flags of all the settlements that were originally made by the colonization societies, and which were named in the constitution as forming the Commonwealth. As printed on the stamp, above each of their respective flags, these settlements were: Monrovia (named for U.S. President James Monroe), New Georgia, Caldwell, Millsburg, Marshall, Bexley, Bassa Cove, Edinia and Greenville.

The seal and flags are superimposed against a section of pictorially treated map, showing Monrovia at the mouth of the Mesurado River which flows into the Atlantic Ocean, and beyond that is seen a glimpse of the rich farmland of the interior.

Most significant in the study of Liberian history is the design of the 10c stamp of the new series which is printed in green. Here is shown a portrait of Thomas Buchanan and an illustration of his residence at Bassa Cove while he was Governor; Buchanan was buried on the grounds of this home. Buchanan, a white American, citizen of Philadelphia and a cousin of James Buchanan, who later became President of the United States, came to Liberia as an envoy of the Colonization Societies. First serving as administrator of several small settlements, he was transferred to Monrovia in 1839 as the First Governor under the new constitution. After steering the country through a very turbulent period, he died in 1841 to the deep regret of natives and colonists alike. He was the last of the white administrators of Liberia, and two settlements, those of Upper and Lower Buchana were named after him.

Changes For French Morocco

The postage paper of French Morocco reflects the increased postal rates of France and her colonies by several changes in the currently used series. Six stamps have been withdrawn, three have been released in new colours, and three new values have been added.

New values are; 50 centines red-brown, ramparts of Sale; 80c-blue-green, valley of the Draa. A 2Fr. in lilac has been added for air-mail use.

Withdrawals are: 45c blue-green, 75c slate, 90c ultramarine, 1Fr. 25 carmine, 2Fr. 25 violet and 1Fr. 50 blue.

Changes in colour have been made as follows: the 50c is green instead of carmine; 60c is sepia instead of blue-green and the 2Fr. 50 has been changed to blue from red.

Overprints For Emergency

A delay in the delivery of fresh postal supplies has resulted in the overprinting of two stamps in Colombia's current series. The 4 centavos purple stamps, printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson has been overprinted 2c, and the 40 centavos crimson stamp, printed by De la Rue, received the new value of 25c by overprint. The new work was done by the Litografica Nacional.

Replacements By Monaco

The principality of Monaco has also had a postage rate increase, due to the war, and takes care of the situation by replacing four values of the Prince Louis 11 portrait stamps with higher denominations. The 70c will be replaced by an 80c; the 90c becomes 1Fr., the 1Fr. 25 gives way to a 1Fr. 50 and the 2Fr. 25 will be dropped for a 2Fr. 50.

Colombia Replaces Stamp

A new item in Colombian postage is a reprinting of the semi-postal stamps of January 1939 picturing the Post Office Building. This series was issued to raise funds for the construction of the building and bears the inscriptions "Palacio de Communicaciones" and "Sobre tasa para construccion" (Surcharge for construction.) Values and colours are: quarter-centavo blue, half-centavo red and lc light violet. The early printing was done locally on inferior paper, and the new issue was printed in London, with much better materials and results.

Venezuela Honours Patriot

Venezuela has released a set of six stamps, five for postage and one for air-mail use, in honour of Diego B. Urbaneja, a hero of Venezuela's war of independence and prime minister under Simon Bolivar. A portrait of the patriot is the uniform design for all values in the postage set, while the air-mail item features the likeness of Simon Bolivar, together with a view of the Carabobo Monument. Postage values are: 5 centimos blue-green, 15c olive, 37 1|2c ultramarine, 40c violet and 1 bolivar brown. The air-mail stamps is oblong, has a value of 15c and is printed in light blue.

Brief Notes

The return of the city of Vilna to Lithuania is being commemorated by a series of three stamps picturing views of the city. Values will be 15 centai, 30c and 60c. A souvenir sheet is also promised.

Greece is preparing a set of two stamps picturing Greek Armouries to commemorate the Balkan Entente. The face values of the adhesives is to be 6 drachmas and 8d.

A new postage release is being prepared for the island of Niue. At least one design will feature the ship, John Williams 11, which was wrecked on the shore of Niue.

The New York World's Fair of 1940 is being honoured by a three value set from Brazil. Denominations will be 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 reis.

A stamp shortage of the 8 centavos value in Dominican postage has necessitated the overprinting of the half centavos violet and 75,000 copies of each overprint were made.

Stamp Teasers

1. Paper Mills are shown on what stamp?
2. What stamp design consists of a railroad train surmounted on the country's coat-of-arms?
3. What postage paper pictures a rock formation known as the Dog Cliff?
4. The Convent of Drenows appears on what adhesive?
5. On what stamp do we find a boy planing a board?

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Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band.
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

Veteran In Two Fields

(Continued From Page 4)

he naturally came in ready and close contact with others of similar advanced views whether in politics or social reform.

Early Career

It was soon that he came to be on the staff of the "Hindu" which even then formed an advance guard for a worthwhile forward movement. And Mr. Natarajan who all along was seeking the media to make his views and ideas both understood as well as spread, found in this paper the right environment and so he set down to the task in his usual uncompromising, yet tempered and sobered, manner that has characterised him in all his lengthy and useful career.

But orthodoxy seldom dies hard, and when the cleverly written articles for social upliftment began to appear, the orthodox Mylapore Brahmins who felt their citadel attacked raised a big howl and openly boycotted the "Hindu" whose sales came down terribly. While the articles were much admired for their brilliance and the force of arguments, the proprietors of the paper had to discontinue this policy, and so it was found wise to start a separate paper devoted solely to social reform and in this work a sincere band which was fearless and true and included many of the editorial staff of the "Hindu" banded together, prepared for great sacrifices.

Men with noble ideals pledged themselves to service and vowed to carry on the work at all cost. One can hardly realise what this meant for those days when narrow, bigoted orthodoxy was still dominant and laughed in disdain at the efforts of the pioneers whom it punished by social ostracism. Men like the late Mr. Subramaniam Iyer, of the "Hindu", Mr. Lilal Raghunath Rao, and Mr. Hattangady Narayan Rao stretched their hands across and readily joined hands with a similar group in Bombay which was led by such memorable persons as the late Byramjee Malabari, Sir Narayan Chandawarkar, Justice Ranade, Justice Telang, and the great Sanskrit scholar Dr. Bhandarkar.

Age Of Consent

A veritable storm had swept over the country over the question of raising the age of consent from ten years to twelve following the death of a poor little married girl of 10, and the people seemed all over the country divided and encamped into warring parties on this point of government interference in what the orthodox called a purely domestic marriage right and religious sanction. It seems strange that, whatever be the motive, a wise act like this should have been so strongly opposed by the great patriot Tilak who headed the opposition.

It was decided in favour of the reformists who easily proved their case even on the strength of the great Hindu Vedas and other codes of Law, thus gaining, strength of their progressive movement. Of the few such stalwarts who have seen the battles and lived to see the triumph of their cause is Mr. K. Natarajan, and it is the good fortune of present-day India that one of its leading lights is still with us to carry on the spirit of the work in new ways with the same energy and enthusiasm. He has beaten many a record by continuously being for nearly fifty years the Editor of "The Indian Social Reformer"—a weekly paper which is internationally known.

Though Politics was a field in which he doubtless could have made a great name for himself, Mr. Natrajan was always content to confine himself to social reform activities, and semi-political ones such as the Indian citizenship rights and trade facilities for our people abroad. The whole make-up of this person is such that it seeks quiet, peace, harmony and is better suited for the more unpretentious and silent work behind the scene than that of a political worker who always has to make a ballyhoo to carry his gospel to the people or draw the attention of the men in power. or those that govern.

Madras To Bombay

"The Indian Social Reformer" carried on its work in Madras from 1890 to 1898 under the active and direct supervision and general management and most invariably the editorship of Mr. K. Natarajan its founder member. But for a brief spell of about six months it had to be left in other hands for at the urgent request of the late Mr. Malabari, Mr. Natarajan came over to Bombay to take charge of "The Spectator"—the Weekly edited by Mr. Malabari who was on his way to England in furtherance of the Cause for which he lived and died. But it was not long after Mr. Natarajan's coming to Bombay that his paper also followed him for there was not an equally capable man to carry on the onerous and unremunerative work to which however he was wedded.

The many writings and the able editing of "The Indian Social Reformer" had attracted the attention and won the admiration of many famous former editors of "The Times of India" such as Sir Arthur Bennett, Mr. Lovett Fraser who rose to the highest position later as the Chief Editor of "The London Times", and Sir Stanley Reed, M.P., all of whom saw great worth and merit in Mr. Natarajan whose writings were invited and accepted without any changes whatsoever.

For nearly 19 years Mr. Natarajan was contributing the leader articles to the "Times of India" though not officially connected with the Institution as on its staff. This is indeed a rare tribute and speaks well of the sobriety and judgment besides the literary style that have made his writings always a treat to read. Simple, and easy in its flow, facts are set out properly and in clear sequence so that a small school boy also should be able to follow. There is a touch of the poet and the artist in his style while the weight of wisdom is placed rightly and never made heavy by any wrong placing.

"Daily Mail" Editor

"The Indian Daily Mail" which started on such a grand scale, and at one time seemed to give battle to other longer and well-known and leading papers would have been a giant paper with the programme and the ideal it had set for itself. It has been a matter of wonderment with many how a paper with such vast capital could have died out so swiftly. The reason has to be sought more in the managerial side than on that of the writing side. For, it had been fortunate in securing the services of such tried and veteran journalists like Mr. Natarajan who acted for about six years as its Editor-in-chief; and helped to raise it in public estimate and growing popularity.

It must be remembered that during all the years that he worked as special contributor or as a full-time editor, his first and foremost condition was that his taking up the duties of any paper should not deprive him of his active association with and the editing of the Weekly that he has so assiduously built up—"The Indian Social Reformer" for which he has suffered so much and laboured so long and which was closest to his heart.

Not for the monetary benefit therefrom, for there have been occasions when he had to run it from his earnings otherwise, and he has always been its editor without any honorarium. He and his younger son have dedicated themselves to the cause and work for no pecuniary gain. Only recently the organisation has been made into a limited company with shareholders who are more the sympathisers and the supporters of the Social Reform work.

Visit To America

Mr. Natarajan has had such busy time all along that though he had dreamt now and then of going abroad both for study and observation he had never the leisure, if not the cash to spare. But when the cabled invitation came in 1933 to deliver the Haskell Lectures at Chicago University the call was irresistible as it gave a great opportunity to do some National service by making India better understood to Americans.

And this tour has also helped Mr. Natarajan to understand America and her attitude towards India, to help revise the terms of trade and treaty arrangement between the two countries so that Indians can enjoy better facilities which are their due but for one reason or other have so long been denied them.

With the vigorous mind of a working journalist and the energy and enthusiasm of enterprising youth, Mr. K. Natarajan wanted to visit the Southern States for a closer study of the coloured problem. But he was dissuaded by many Indians long resident in the country and also by a few Americans who somehow tried to sidetrack his desire, may be as they never wished him to see the ugly sore that is a disgrace to the American body politic.

Asked by our reporter what he thought about the American papers and the methods of their reporting, Mr. Natarajan said that true to the American manner the papers all loved sensationalism, and now and then did not bother about verifying the accuracy of reports so long as they furnished something that made sensational news and made colourful reading. No doubt the American papers were highly organised and humming activity, but one wondered sometimes if they served the real function of a paper to educate public taste and opinion. Big political parties control the big papers one way or the other and the election time reveals many interesting things about the strength and the potentiality of a paper.

A Brilliant Book

On his return back to this country, Mr. Natarajan wrote a series of article in his "Social Reformer" which later were printed in the form of a book that contains many interesting observations, and experiences during his sojourn in that highly modernised country which typifies the greatest achievements of present day civilisation. The book is written in an easy simple flowing style and is full of brilliant narration of happenings that have been put in a way that reveals the keen observant eye of the author, but picturises the country truthfully and unbiassedly. It can be read with benefit both by young students and the serious-minded businessman with much profit and pleasure.

One may marvel and wish to know the source of his spiritual strength and his vitality of intellect. It can be put in one sentence—simple and plain habits of life unaffected by artificialities of modernism, and the trained way of a searcher after truth who seeks it beyond the surface. Mr. Natarajan belongs to a generation and an age that was considered orthodox, but personally he has imbibed some of the greatest modern writers and thinkers in his own thoughts and opinions by vast exhaustive reading of books of varied interests that range from practical politics to religion, education, etc.

Mr. Natarajan has never departed from one of the good old habits of our past generations and that is to be an early riser and start the day early and fresh. He is usually up by about 5-30 a.m. and after attending to his personal duties and needs, and a cup of hot coffee which is "a la" Madras, he is off for his morning walk,—the only exercise that has kept him fit and proper for all these years. He returns from his walk ready to go through different papers and attend to all the varied correspondence that piles up from day to-day coming from various parts of the country and from abroad in relation to the many active social and intellectual interests that have been his during all these years.

This continues till about 12 a.m. when he retires for his noon meal and after that a short nap for an hour or so after which his busy life starts again, till a late hour in the evening. Despite his age, it is hard to see him take things leisurely or without a plan, as every day has an ordered programme of work and study. As you meet him in the office of "The Social Reformer" you will wonder whether you are in a library with the choicest and selected books, and newspapers of the world for Mr. Natarajan has combined his Home and his office practically into one even as the two wings of the building that he occupies and every spare moment of his turns into selfless work.

You cannot resist the impression that you have met one of the greatest modern living Savants of India living like a simple hermit surrounded by his family in a quiet nook in Bandra not far removed from the rush and the fumble of city and yet so placid and calm and reposeful with the enlightenment that is the possession of only the nobly illumined.—"The Journalist".

MADAN MANJARI PILLS

Stop wetdreams, sustain energy, and increase Vigour & Vitality, Re. 1 per tin.

Madan Manjari Pharmacy—Jamnagar, Bombay Branch: Kalbadevi, Ramwadi, Byculla Stockists, Popular Chemists.

The new Light!

TUNGSRAM KRYPTON

a brighter light at no extra cost

SOLE IMPORTERS VOLKART BROS.

FOR YOUNGER READERS

Riddles to Try on Dad

Why is a dog biting its tail a good manager? Because it makes both ends meet.

* * *

What is the left side of a round cake? That which is not eaten.

* * *

What works when it plays and plays when it works? A fountain.

* * *

What is that from which you may take away the whole and yet there will be some remaining? The word wholesome.

* * *

What belongs to you but is used more by your friends than yourself? Your name.

* * *

Why are watchdogs bigger by night than by day? Because they are let out at night and taken in in the morning.

* * *

What will always make a tall man short? Spending all his money.

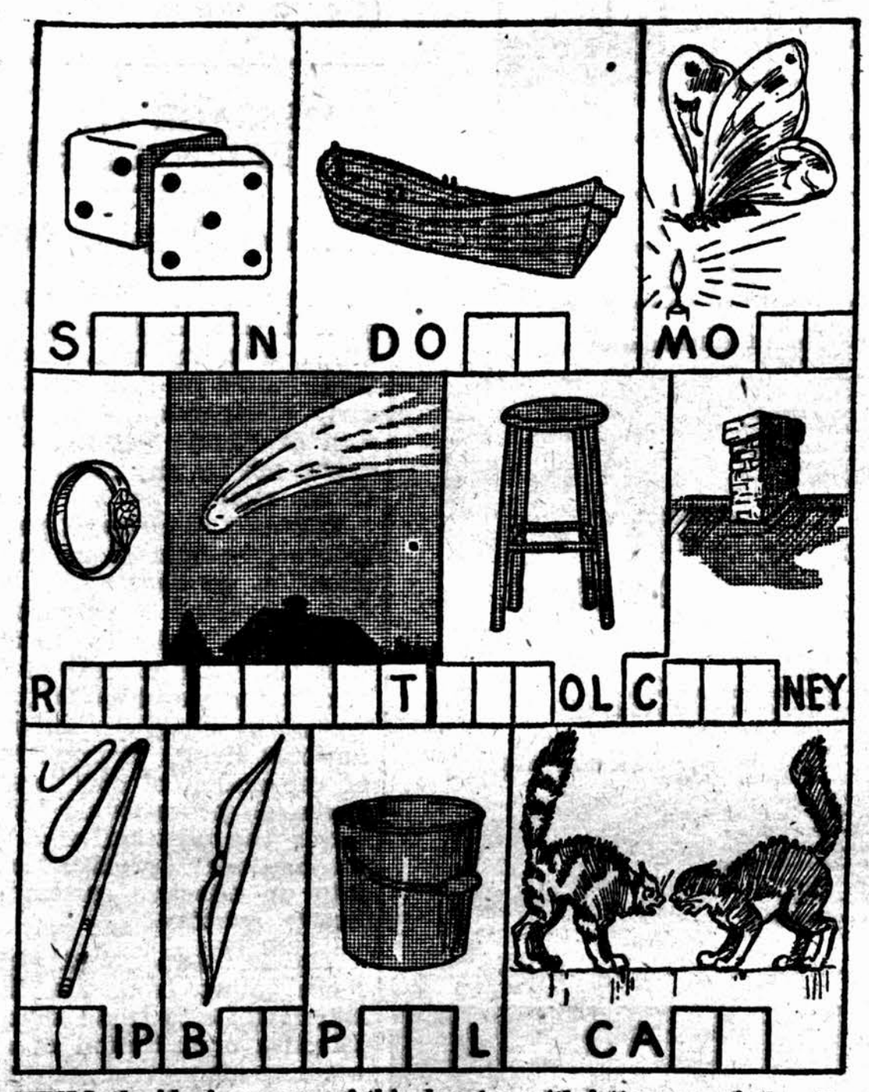
* * *

What is that which never uses its teeth for eating purposes? A comb.

* * *

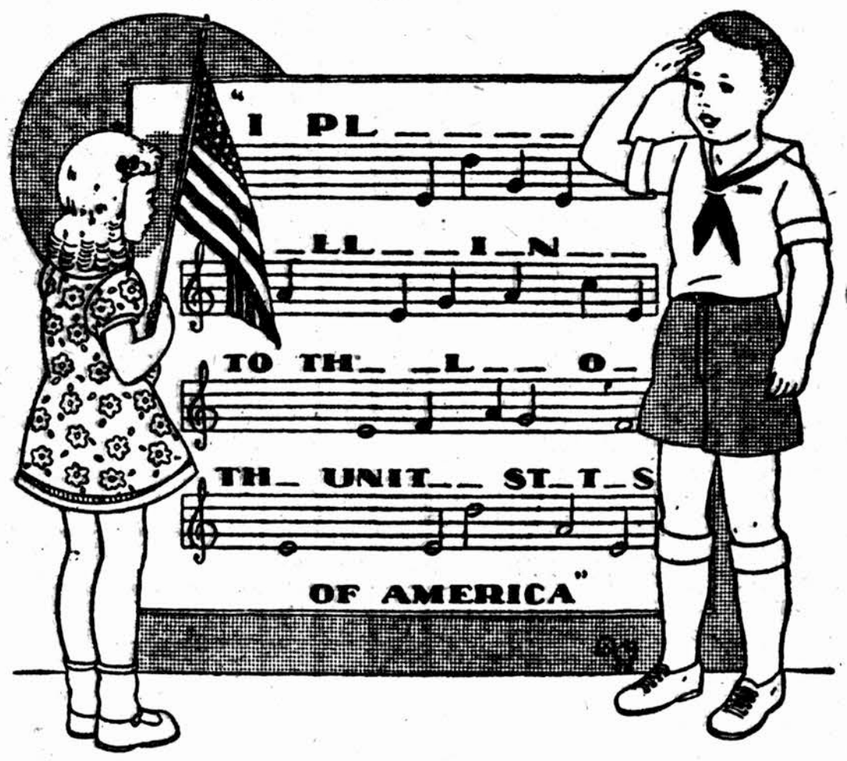
Name a word of five letters from which if you take two but one remains. Stone.

Find the Hidden Proverb



FILL the blank squares of this drawing with letters completing the names of the objects depicted. If this is done correctly, the written-in letters will spell a well-known proverb.

Flag Day Recitation



WHAT were the patriotic words David learned in school? Each missing letter is the name of the note by which it is represented. Notes on lines are, E, G, B, D and F. Notes in spaces are F, A, C and E.

And can you write a last line to this Flag Day Jingle?

While David is proudly reciting,
He's finding love for his flag is exciting,
For he's happy to be
In the land of the free,

___ ___ ___ ___

Your line must rhyme with the first two.

Example: And aren't we all at this writing?

MEASURING A TREE

With nothing more than a yardstick and a comparatively cloudless day, you can measure a very tall tree without climbing it. Here's how: Stand the yardstick on one end exactly in the center of a circle six feet in diameter, so that the circle is three feet from the yardstick in all directions. Then when the shadow of the yardstick cast by the sun is long enough to reach the edge of the circle, you will know that at that same time the shadow of the tree is exactly as long as the height of the tree. Make a mark in the ground at the place where the tree's shadow ends and measure the distance from this place to the base of the tree. This measurement will give you the tree's exact height.

A CAT HAS THREE TAILS

How to prove a cat has three tails: No cat has two tails; one cat has one tail more than no cat; then one cat has three tails.

The Arrows on the Rock Mystery

ONE day white sitting on the beach Dorothy noticed a rock which bore some strange markings. Recalling that the marks were not on the rock the day before when she was at the beach, she grew suspicious and set to work to find out what the marks meant. And it is well that she did, for she discovered it was a spy's secret message. By solving it she prevented a naval disaster.

This cipher is not of the common substitution type in which each symbol stands for a particular letter. The writer of this message possessed a chart of letters and an arrow shows the route to be taken from the preceding letter to reach the letter it represents. The letter chart is shown and two letters are given in the message to aid in decoding. The crossed arrows indicate a repeated letter.

For instance, the first arrow shows that the letter it indicates is in the same horizontal row as T. Since S, Q, and P do not form combinations with T, we know that the second letter is R. The second arrow shows two directions, diagonally upward to the left and then straight upward — to the letters B, A and G. Of course, only A seems suitable for the third letter. Continue and see if you can "break" the message.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

HOARSENESS
quickly cleared away
Get your voice back and soothe that dry, irritated throat with the real medication of Vicks VapoRub. Just suck a tasty Vicks Cough Drop.
VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

Whiten
Your Skin Secretly and Quickly
with Stillman's Bleach Cream. In a surprisingly short time, Stillman's gives you a beautiful, much lighter toned skin, a complexion to be proud of. A few applications bring out your hidden beauty, delight and thrill you with the gentle, soothing, quick whitening action of Stillman's. It's germicidal, too.

Sole Agents :-
Messrs. MARTIN & HARRIS LTD.,
Calcutta and Branches.

CINEMAS & THE MASSES

(Continued From Page 1)

ly that those occupying the corner seats of the front rows in 4 annas class are constrained to watch the picture from such an awkard angle that all figures on the screen appear oblique to them. Naturally first thing one does after occupying the seat is to make sure whether everything is in order Next moment, he feels relieved after strenously standing for about two hours. But no sooner he takes his seat he is greeted by the vendors hawking as loudly as possible. Their voices mingled with those of the others create a confusing din and the gramophone records provide the appropriate background music. Besides, the vendors moving up and down the rows compel him to be always on the alert to make way for them to pass. Another precaution he has to take is against those picturegoers who continuously chew 'Pan' and spit on the floor. As long as one can chew pan in the auditorium not even the Commissioner's order and provision of special spitous would check him.

No Fans For Fan!

As he looks around him, he notices that the seating accommodation of his class is anything but comfortable. If he has 4 annas ticket, then the rush is so great that hardly a space of one foot. width is allotted to each person. The lot of 9 annas ticket holder is somewhat better. He looks back his eyes wonder over the cosy upholstered cushioned seats of upper classes, thinly occupied. Not five minutes have past since he occupied the seat, but he is already perspiring like a hell. Vainly he looks for the fans for refreshing cool breeze. The fans, he observes, are inadequate to supply sufficient cool breeze. Incidentally, he also observes that upper classes with less accommodation have for more fans than his class.

Inspite of all this ordeal (what else one can call it) his mind is more engrossed with the anticipations about the picture. Now and then, of course, it occurs to him that much of this nuisance and discomfort can be easily stopped. Prohibit the vendors from hawking in the auditorium, then much of the nuisance would be over. Similarly, provide the necessary amenities and comforts to all classes, and no longer the theatre owners or managers would have to hear complaints from the picturegoers. It also dawns upon his mind, that the announcements of redecorated, renovated and in certain cases even air-conditioned theatres affect him as little as the announcement that air conditioned first and second class bogeys would be running between Bombay and Calcutta, to the poor third class passenger. Such announcements, he infers, only add to the comforts of those who can well afford to buy Balcony and Box tickets.

When Silence Reigns

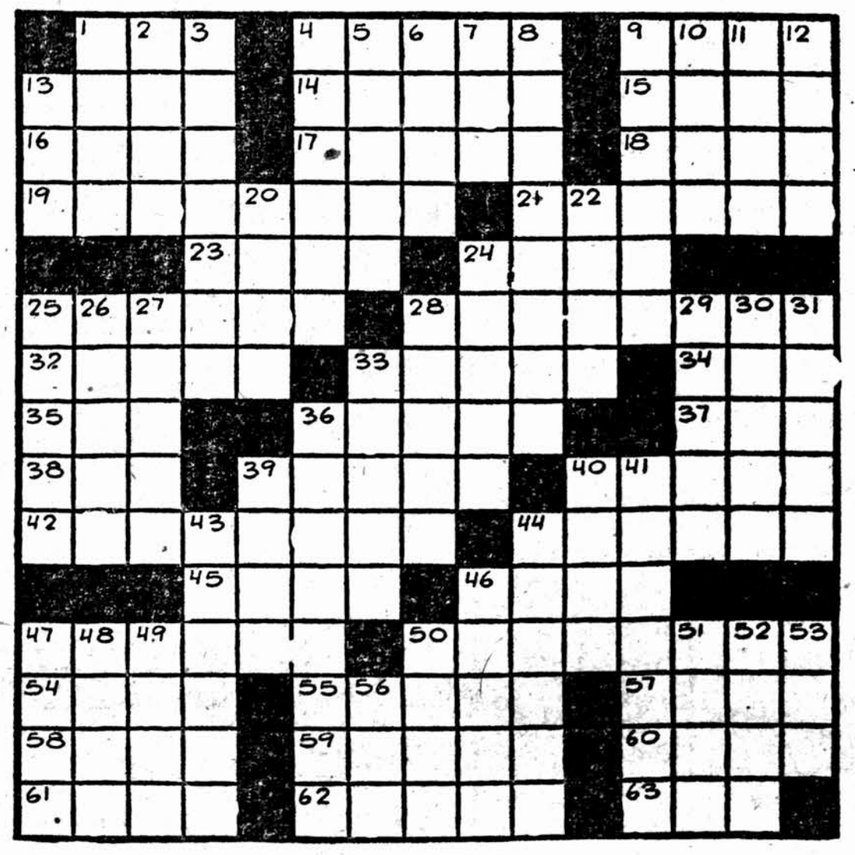
Meanwhile, the tickets are collected, the lights are put off and numerous slides are exhibited, out of which only few attract his attention. The slides over, the picture begins. Now, nothing but the sharp noise of the fans seems to disturb him. Absorbed fully in the screenfare, he intently watches scene after scene unfolded on the screen. A little light from the ceiling window or due to fluttering of loose curtain annoys him. He shouts. The unmindful staff pursue their duty in the usual sluggish manner. Till interval silence rules around him. By the way, the picturegoers in the lower classes seem to be more silent than those occupying cushioned seats. Only a child's cry from one quarter or the other occasionally spoils his entertainment. Yet, with all those impediments his eyes are set on the screen. The ten minutes interval again makes him conscious of the din and vendors; and he is now reminded of the bustle which is generally observed in a fish market. Once the interval over, he is again engrossed in the picture. But in the concluding sequences, when the story is developing to a very interesting climax, the crowd gathered outside the entrance door, for the next show, interrupt his attention by constantly making noise.

After the show is over, he returns home, thinking more about the picture than the ordeal he had to suffer all along. Yet the thought that he would have immensely enjoyed the film fare had he the money to purchase the ticket for that cosy upholstered seat troubles him not a little. To him the seat in Balcony and Box is always a dream, never fulfilled. Contented with his lot, he reflects that he is born to endure all hardships and inconveniences. If the picture, at least, can provide him with satisfactory entertainment, he is pleased, he asks for nothing more. The manner in which the theatre staff treats him and other 4 annas and 9 annas ticket holders however, offends him much. Indeed, it is a pity that no steps are taken by the authorities to correct the misunderstanding and issue instructions to the theatre staff to behave courteously with the patrons. Despite all these grievances, the Indian pictures have an irresistible appeal for commoners like him.

This is, I believe, the faithful reproduction of the experience of the masses in general. To those accustomed to seat only in Balconies and Boxes this account of an individual and his reflections may appear to be rather exaggerated. And indeed, how can one used to cushioned seats imagine the plight of those occupying wooden benches? But the same cannot be said of exhibitors. For, the careful scrutiny of the Bombay theatres would reveal that at least in few exceptional cases, we came across theatres furnished with all the modern comforts even for masses. Thus, to redress the grievances of the masses, whom even producers claim to be the chief patrons of Indian pictures our exhibitors would do well to emulate these commendable examples. Then alone it would be right to say that going to a movie is not an ordeal.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

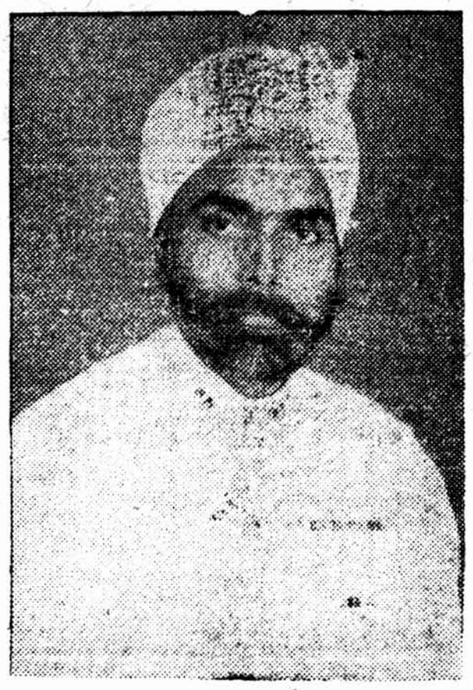
1—Engine of war
4—Union general in Civil War
9—Tin receptacles
13—Biblical name
14—Hindu princess
15—Wild ox
16—Arabian chieftain
17—Poker stakes
18—Lively dance
19—What is the commercial center of India?
21—Tell secrets
23—Numbers
24—Bathe
25—What youth was beloved by Aphrodite?
28—Pertaining to father
32—Deserve
33—Spanish title
34—Hail!
35—Candlenut tree
36—Thin
37—Afternoon function
38—Pose for a portrait
39—Front part of the leg (pl)
40—Beetle's wing cover
42—Who wrote the "Crock of Gold"?
44—Poles to raise the feet above ground
45—Learning
46—Spiritual being
47—Go over critically
50—The unsteadily
54—Fragrant East Indian wood
55—Suppose
57—Jog
58—Den
59—Command
60—Greasy
61—Conclusions
62—Actors
63—Friend

VERTICAL

1—Incarnation of Vishnu
2—Seed covering
3—Who invented the beam system of concentrating wireless rays?
4—Has a harsh effect
5—Talks madly
6—Species of pier
7—Born
8—One who makes a will
9—Who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamen?
10—Dill
11—What is the first name of the author of "Private Lives?"
12—Bargain
13—Dry; said of wines
20—Single thing
22—Declare
24—Narrow roads
25—Collect
26—Resign
27—Harangue
28—End of the head of a hammer (pl)
29—What province received its name from having been discovered on Christmas Day?
30—Prevent
31—Guides
33—Glisten
36—What forest was the scene of Robin Hood's exploits?
39—Foot covering
40—Short remnant
41—Summit of an elevation
43—Pincers
44—Makes temperate
46—Of sounder mind
47—Sound accompanying normal breathing
48—Dash
49—Null
50—Of great breadth
51—Silkworm
52—Revolve
53—Pig pen
56—For the affirmative

(For Solution see page 31)

Sirdar Dalip Singh who presided over the recent All-India Hyderabad Sikh Educational Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan).



Sirdar Sher Singh, who took a prominent part in organising the All-India Hyderabad Sikh Educational Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan).

A MESSAGE TO FRIENDLY POWERS

(Continued from Page 3)

rica and Soviet Russia can speedily take drastic steps to provide China with material assistance, there would be little doubt of an early clarification and stabilization of Pacific affairs such as would not by any means benefit China alone.

FINALLY, in regard to possible future development in the world situation we have one observation on recent occurrences clearly and emphatically to make. It is this. For the success of future efforts for world peace it is essential to change self-sufficient national habits of mind in favour of the notion of collaboration between all peace-loving nations towards the creation of a strong international organisation built into an effective system of collective security.

The last two months of experience gained from the European war lead us to think that without effective organization of collective security among the nations of the world, not only the small and weak ones, but even the large and strong, lack any guarantee for their safe existence. This lesson we ought to take to heart and never forget. We ought to exploit every suitable opportunity for realizing this ideal. What I have earnestly to declare is the whole-hearted willingness of the four hundred and fifty million Chinese people to strive in company with the intelligent citizens of all friendly nations towards this goal, for the establishment of permanent peace in the world and the increase of the prosperity of all mankind.

INDIA SIX THOUSAND YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 2)

the floor to prevent the grain becoming mildewed.

Planned Workmen's Quarters

Another discovery at Harappa is what may be called the "Workmen's Quarters," giving distinct evidence of careful planning far ahead of any contemporary attempt. Fourteen small houses built in two blocks of seven houses each, separated by a long and narrow lane, with a similar lane at either end have so far been brought to light. The three lanes are regularly intersected by a series of six cross-lanes, having the effect of making each dwelling open on all sides. Each house is rectangular and consists of a courtyard and two rooms, viz., a small room flanking an oblique entrance passage and a bigger room at the back of the courtyard. The entrance is so planned as to shut out a view of the courtyard from the outside.

The houses bear a striking resemblance to the workmen's cottages at Tel-El-Amarna in Egypt (which date to a period at least 1,200 years later), except that the cottages at Tel-El-Amarna being built in continuous rows, have no cross lanes and are open on two sides only.

Amongst other important finds from Harappa mention may be made of two small nude male stone statuettes in the round of prehistoric origin. One of them is a torso, with frontal pose, in red sandstone and the other an ithyphallic dancer in dark grey stone. They are made in parts and are of high artistic merit with refined and wonderfully truthful modelling, incomparably superior to the statuary found at Mohenjo-daro.

Their discovery has, in effect, revolutionised existing ideas about the origin of Indian art and its technique.

Jewellery In Use

A remarkable collection of jewellery consisting of gold, silver, stone, faience and shell objects, has been found below the foundation of a wall in the Workmen's Quarters. Those of gold comprise a hollow armlet and bangle, a conical ornament for the temple or forehead, a heart-shaped pendent in reopuse' inlaid with blue faience, a brooch with silver backing shaped like the number 8 and inlaid with two rows of tiny, cylindrical steatite beads, having gold ends, a necklace consisting of 240 beads in four strings, two wristlets of beads and two small conical bosses, and an assorted string of 27 beads. One broken silver bangle, numerous fragments of another, six necklaces consisting of pendants and other beads of gold, steatite, agate, jade, blood-stone and faience, three necklaces of cornelian and two each of steatite and faience and one of shell complete the lot.

Another important discovery is a medium-sized, round copper jar, sealed with a lid, which concealed a hoard of implements and utensils in excellent preservation, and a small copper chariot. The former contained as many as 70 weapons and implements and several hollow and solid bangles, ready as well as in the process of manufacture.

Children have always loved to play with their toy conveyance and thousands of earthen toy wheels and cart-frames from Harappa and Mohenjodaro testify to the extent to which this pastime was indulged in in these earliest cities. A complete idea of the ancient carts, with its roof and driver is, however, given by the models in copper, recovered from Harappa and Chanhudaro. The Harappa chariot is two-wheeled, open in front and back, but has a gabled roof which, with the side-walls, is relieved with simple linear decoration. The driver is seated in front on a raised seat, but the animal yoked to it (no doubt a bullock as the horse was unknown), the poles, wheels and the axle are missing. These earliest Indian vehicles are, if anything, superior to the crude carts of rural Sind in the present days.

Arts And Crafts

Evidence of a highly developed ceramic and metal industry is afforded by 16 small furnaces, more or less fragmentary, found at the place. One of these consists only of a round pottery jar; two of cylindrical pits dug in the ground, the pit in one case being brick lined; and thirteen pear-shaped pits,—eight with and five without brick lining—in some cases provided with a small rectangular pillar with an air passage for the circulation of heat, and in one case with a dividing wall.

The furnaces give indications of varying degrees of heat and of repeated use. From their small size and signs of intense vitrification the conclusion has been drawn that the furnaces were not used for firing ordinary pottery ware but were designed for the casting of metal objects, which, there is abundant evidence to show, were manufactured locally or for the firing of small faience objects such as miniature vessels, squirrels, rams, beads, sundries for inlay, jewellery of this material and stoneware bangles; as well as for glazing steatite seals, faience sealings, vessels, etc., for putting on bands of coloured frit on some faience vasses; and for etching cornelian bead—processes which imply efficient arrangements for quickly reaching a very high degree of heat and equally rapid cooling arrangement in order to keep the colours bright. To judge from the light weight of the ashes and the intensity of the fire, charcoal seems to have been used in most cases.

The excavations at Harappa were carried out first by the late Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni and then by Mr. M. S. Vats, Deputy Director General of Archaeology, the author of the publication. The present volumes together with the previously published 5 volumes on Mohenjodaro by Sir John Marshal and Dr. Mackay complete the official account of the large-scale excavations in the Indus Valley. The discoveries at Harappa range over a period of 20 years.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Flag Day: I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

Rock Mystery: Transport Warrior has changed course and will enter bay by way of the strait, instead of the canal.—Operator X.

Proverb: The names of the objects are: Seven, dory, moth, ring, comet, stool, chimney, whip, bow, pail, cats. The proverb: Everything comes to him who waits.

Crossword puzzle solution.

HE'S AS YOUNG AS THE YOUNGEST because Father's got 'that Kruschen feeling'

That's Father Kruschen—secretly envied by many a man 20 years younger! The children adore him. He's the best playmate they have. No game is too fast or too furious for Father Kruschen. How does he do it? If you ask Father, he will gladly tell you. "If you want to keep young," he will say, "do as I do—take Kruschen every morning!"

MINERAL SALTS THAT KEEP YOU YOUNG. Kruschen keeps you young, because every dose you take contains those vital mineral salts which Nature decrees as essential to good health. The 'little daily dose' of Kruschen Salts gives your system a chance to maintain itself in good working order. When your system is doing its work properly, your bloodstream is cleansed of all impurities, and clean, healthy blood goes coursing through your veins, filling you with a feeling of youthfulness and energy —"that Kruschen feeling"! You say good-bye to headaches, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments which rob you of health and vigour.

READ THIS TRIBUTE TO KRUSCHEN FROM A MAN IN POONA WHO HAS REGAINED HIS YOUTH AND LOST HIS RHEUMATISM:

Rheumatism Conquered—Youth Renewed. *"Every cold weather I used to have pains in my shoulders and could hardly use my arms. Five years ago, I tried Kruschen Salts, and after a week I felt great relief. At the end of a month, the pains disappeared completely. Moreover, I experienced a feeling of renewed youth and health within me.* And this renewal was lasting, *instead of being merely temporary, as one might have been tempted to think."*—C.A., *Poona.*

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

AT a local celebration at which the Bishop of the diocese and the leading Nonconformist minister of the town were present, the Mayor was so delighted with this fusion of the forces that he exclaimed: "What I say, gentlemen, is this: If a man's eart is in the right place, it don't matter what sex he belongs to!

* * * *

HE had long outstayed his welcome.

"Tell me," said the host, at last, "how long was the fish you caught the other day?"

"Oh," said the guest, holding his hands wide apart, "so long."

"Well, so long," returned the host. "if you really must be going."

* * * *

"HOW would you like a nice chop?' asked the mistress of the house.

Weary One (thoughtfully): "Well, lady, that depends. Is it lamb, pork or wood?"

* * * *

THE proprietor of a big store noticed an assistant dozing against the wall of one of the departments. He consulted the manager about the matter.

"I can't do a thing with him," said the manager. "I've had him in three different departments, and he dozes all day long.

"Put him at the pyjama counter," suggested the proprietor, "and fasten a card on him: 'Our pyjamas are of such superior quality that even the man who sells them cannot keep awake."

* * * *

THE A. R. P. warden was going home after duty in the black-out. Suddenly he dashed into the middle of the road, where, in the faint moonlight, he saw a man doubled up on the white line.

As he helped him to his feet, the warden asked anxiously: "What happened? Was it a car knocked you down? Are you hurt?"

"Hurt? Me?" replied the other with a hiccough. "No, I'm only winding up this bandage."

MYRA was staying at a farm for the first time, and was afraid of meeting a bull.

"There's nothing to be afraid of," said the farmer's wife, seeing Myra edging away while accompanying her across a field. "It's only a cow."

"Is it?" asked Myra. "Well, I don't like the look of its handlebars."

* * * *

A FARMER and his wife walked from their farm to the fair, the wife laden with a heavy lunch basket. On arrival the farmer turned considerately to his wife and said: "You'd better let me the basket now, Jill; we might get separated in the crowd."

"HERE'S a book," said the persistent salesman, "you can't afford to be without."

"I never read."

"Well, buy it for the children."

"I'm single—I have no family. All I have is a dog."

"Well, don't you want a nice heavy book to throw at the dog now and then?"

* * * *

AN American judge was reproving a Negro for deserting his wife.

"Wife desertion is something I must deal with severely," he said. "I feel very strongly on this subject."

"But, Judge," expostulated the offender, "you don't know that woman. I ain't no deserter—I'se a refugee."

"FATHER," said Jimmy, running into the drawing-room, "there's a big black cat in the dining-room."

"Never mind, Jimmy," said his father drowsily; "black cats are lucky."

"Yes," was the reply. "This one is; he's had your dinner!"

* * * *

THE landlord of "The Brown Cow" was chatting to some visitors when old Giles entered the inn.

"Meet Giles Green," said the landlord. "He's one of our regular customers. Eighty-five years of age, and he's never been outside the village."

Giles shook hands with the visitors.

"Sorry I'm late", he apologized, "but I lost my way"

Our Humorist At Large

"I don't think much of that new dress. Looks as if you were going to a funeral."

"May be I am. You haven't seen the bill yet!"

"Where's the old cashier? Gone away for a rest?"

"No sir. Gone away to avoid arrest."

"Good news, dear. I've persuaded Uncle Bob to lend me £1,000 to start business."

Fond wife: "Oh, darling! I know you'd make good!"

THE PROOF (Continued From Page 8)

preparing myself for a second stage of good sleep; but again, there it was. Was it, perhaps, only the sound of the waves beating on those huge rocks? I wondered. I listened: no; it was not. I could clearly make out the mighty roar of the sea; but mingling with it was yet a mightier roar; and it was growing louder and louder. I made myself all ears; and soon discerned the sound of someone walking outside. A ghastly fear took possession of me: I remembered the panther...the tale of its acquired, refind palate for human flesh. Imagine what the effect might have been! You may be sure I no longer thought of popular tendencies for credulity. I shuddered and shivered. What, I asked myself—trembling all over that even my bed shook with me—could I do? And in the meanwhile the roaring grew in intensity the foot-steps came nearer and nearer, I could even hear the cadenced crackings of the wild creature's joints. It seemed to be extremely close. Then, suddenly, the cracking ceased and the next moment, to the culmination of my horror. I heard it sniffing. Could it have come into the house? I thought. Beads of cold perspiration wet my front, my heart seemed to go in leaps and bounds within me. Never had I experienced anything like it before. I thought I would die of that agonizing fear. But, the next instant there was a rustling of leaves. The creature was then still outside; I was a bit reassured. Still, any moment it could come in: the back door was broken and between one of the sides and the floor there was a gap of about an arm's width. Mustering up all my failling energy, I struggled to think of a means of escape, expecting any moment to see the creature walk in. Then, I suddenly remembered the guns in my verandah. I understand nothing of shooting, you know, and till then I had never before even held a gun in my hand; but at that moment I was prepared for anything.

Making quite sure that the beast was really at the back of the house, endeavouring to make no sound, hardly breathing, I sat up in bed; but in spite of all my care, the bed creaked as I did so. Fearing lest the beast might have heard, at the cost of great effort and discomfort. I held myself in my rather abnormal position for a while, then with the utmost care setting down first one foot, then the other, I got out of bed and going out to the verandah in front, I took one of the guns, the biggest, a huge heavy, elephant shooting riffle:—quite sure that the more powerful the weapon, the better for my case. Then still trembling from head to foot, my jaws shaking, my heart seeming to be thumping widely on my eardrums, step by step, stealthily I made for the kitchen.

Through the gap in the door, of my knees, supporting trembling self on the heavy rifle, I knelt down and peeped through the gap: a couple or so yards away from the door, in a little shed built by the previous lodger for keeping his milch-goats, I saw a large, rather indistinct form and a pair of fiery eyes which seemed to be fixing the door. I instinctively recoiled. But it was obvious there was no time to lose and I myself ready made for action: I lay flat on the floor, my chin just an inch or two above the ground, the muzzle of the gun pointing through the gap at the creature's glittering eyes. and for more conveniently managing the weight of the heavy weapon, its butt-end resting on the floor in front of my face In this position, I pressed the trigger There was a tremendous report and closely following the most ferocious, growing, howling, gruesome roar that was ever heard. Not knowing what might have been the actual result of my shot, nor caring to look fearing lest the creature might make for the door, I threw aside the rifle and getting myself on my feet, more quickly than I thought myself capable of, I busied myself helter-skelter in blockading the entrance: unpacked baskets of kitchen untensils. the kitchen table, an old bench and whatever I found at hand I heaped up against the door. Then rushing to my room, thinking the infuriated beast might come in round the other way, I erected a similar barricade against the door leading to the verandah.

Thus fortified and exhausted with fear, I went back to bed. Outside raged a terrible struggle. Inside, despite my barricades. I remained motionless in my bed, still trembling, my teeth shattering, thinking if the creature might not still be capable of attacking my fortifications. And throughout the remainder of that horrible night, I kept my eyes wide open watching the darkness of my room.

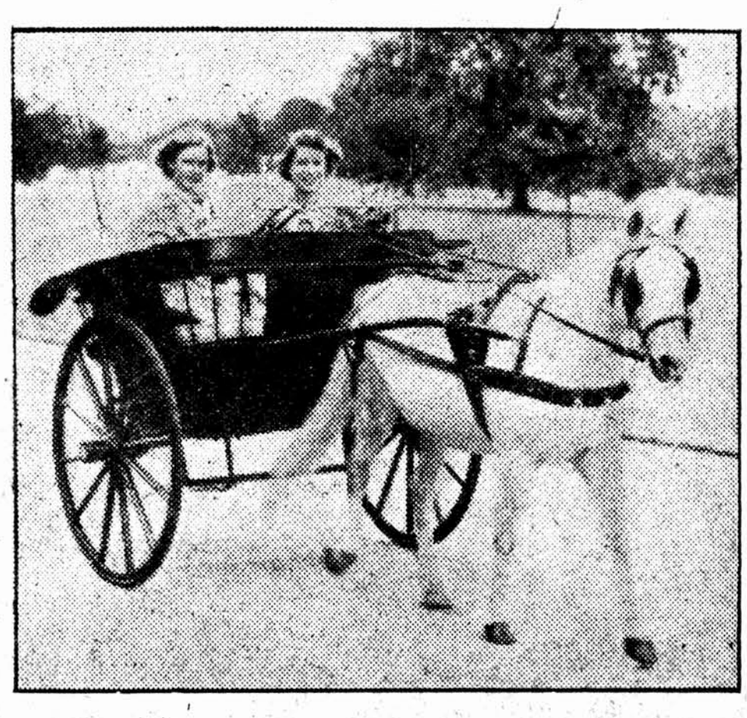
Next morning, it was only on hearing people talking outside my house, that I cleared my ramparts and came out to see my work of the night. A small crowd had gathered near the little shed where lay Betul's terror, a huge beast, dead with one of its sides —much to my surprise not its head—pierced with a bullet."

After a pause, his eyes seeming to search the distance for a recollection of emotions felt at that long gone moment, "I, myself, could hardly believe I had done it" he added.

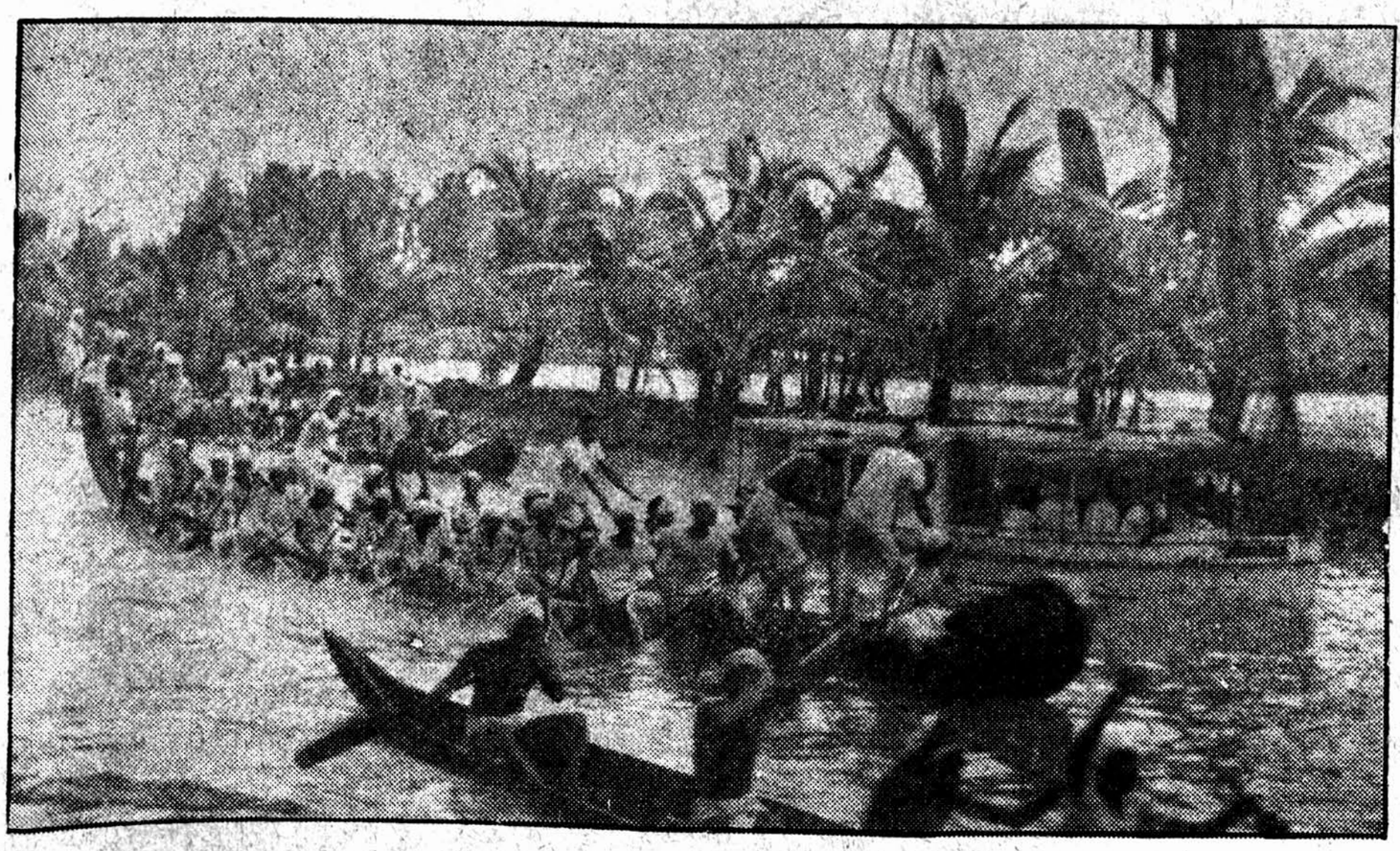
Then smilingly turning to one of his, particularly incredulous, friends, "If you still doubt, look here..." he said, pointing to two missing front teeth.

And on being asked what that might have to do with the panther. "The kick of the gun..." he replied.

The opening ceremony of the Lady Congress Volunteers' Camp at Delhi was performed by Mrs. Purnima Bannerjee, last week. Photo shows a batch of volunteers at their drill.



Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret in the garden of the country residence where they are staying during the war. In view of the need for saving petrol their Royal Highnesses' pony-cart has again been brought into use.



A BOAT-RACE ON MALABAR WATERS

(Photo by P. J. Varghese)

Knife-Sharpener.

(Photo by Y. M. Purav)

A Toda (Nilgiri Hills) guarding his hut

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